The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,880. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance..:Rupees Fifty-Two.

731

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CATESBY.—August 29th, at Ahmedabad, Sarah Amelia ... Catesby, the beloved wife of Mr. H. Catesby, Barrack Master, Ahmedabad.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

AVDALL.—At Calcutta, on the 15th August, the wife of A. J. Avdall, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER.—At Rawul Pindee, on the 12th August, the wife of Stewart F. S. Cooper, H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

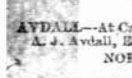
GILLMORE.—At Peshawar, on the 14th August, the wife of Conductor James Gillmore, Army Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

WEBBER.—At Umballa, on the 16th August, the wife of Lieutenant Edward J. Webber, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), of a son.

DANDRIDGE.—At Jhansi, on the 13th August, the wife of Captain Charles C. Dandridge, 34th Regiment N. I., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

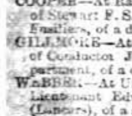


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Betts, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 2nd September at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched on the above voyage twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

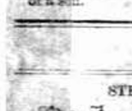
STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 2 th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain Cameron, will be despatched on the 1st September at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Aleppie, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The ... PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay ... from Suez. The ... 200 miles shorter ... distance between Alexandria and Trieste is ... than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and ... more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £... The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visé for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT, Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, per *Leonidas*.—With reference to previous advertisement, we beg to give notice that, all Goods consigned to order, for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed and warehoused at the Custom House Bunder, on account and risk of the Interested, and will be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd August 1864. Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Cyclops*, Cordiner, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cordiner will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Cyclops*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Lightning*, Husband, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Husband will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Lightning*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Augusta*, O. S. Nylen, Master, from Sweden, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they ready to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

O. E. NYLEN, at Cursetjee and Eduljee's.

Bombay, 25th August 1864.

BOMBAY, CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of Bridges and Approaches ... the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads is extended from 18th to 31st instant.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 17th August 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Meeting held on 15th inst., viz :—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 new Shares of Rs. 5,000 each, one ... of which Shares shall be offered at par to the registered holder of each original Share at the date of Meeting."

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND ... WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution ... (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) ... thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the ...

J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, C... TURNER, ...

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Capital, £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનંશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनींनसुला लंडन येंड चाईना ब्याक (लिमोटड).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકજાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेक्झांडरा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpenter in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak ... any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply ...

AL...

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st Aug...

NOTICE.—Sealed Tend[ers] ... the Office of the Surve[yor] ... sioners at 2 o'clock P. M. ... August, for the su... Thousand Tons ...

The specification, printed form of tenders, and all particulars connected with where and how the metal should be stacked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the contractor whose tender may have been accepted as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens, measuring two cubic inches, to accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works :—

1,000	Perforated Stones of sizes	2·0 by 1·3 by 0·
1,000	Slabstones	2·6 by 1·0 by ·5
500	Do.	3·6 by 1·0 by ·5
1,000	Do.	2·0 by 1·6 b 0·5
5,000	Kurbstones	0·9 by 1·0 by 1·3
3,000	Kerbstones	1·0 by 1·by 1·6

and other Wooden and Iron Materials. Descriptive accounts of the Materials will, in the meantime, remain open for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required to accompany each tender to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for Scavenging the Town for three years, commencing from the 1st October next, agreeably to specifications, copies of which may be seen at this office up to TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, after which date no more tenders will be received.

For the above purpose the Town and Island of Bombay will be divided into five districts and each district must be tendered for separately.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of One Hundred Rupees as a proof that the tender is made *bona fide*, and such sum will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of agreement.

Parties whose tenders are not accepted will have the above amount returned to them.

Each contractor will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties in the sum of five thousand Rupees for the cleansing, and two thousand Rupees for the watering in each District, for the due performance of the several contracts, and the consent in writing of the parties proposed as sureties must be enclosed with each tender.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Late Supreme Court.—Equity Side.)

Eduljee Dadabhoy and Nowrojee Dadabhoy, infants, by Ruttonjee Bomanjee Dubash, their next friend............*Complainants.*

vs.

B... Ruccoyjee, Widow and Relict and Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, Hormusjee Dadabhoy and Manockjee Dadabhoy ....*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 2nd day of July 1863, all persons claiming to be Creditors of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Mistry, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the Intestate in the Pleadings of this Cause mentioned, are peremptorily required, either in person or by their Solicitors, on or before the first day of September next, to come in and prove their claims before Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor for the Complainants, and Mr. John Macfarlane, Solicitor for the Defendants, at the Office of Mr. W. H. Crawford, in Rampart Row, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 16th day of August 1864.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Complainants' Solicitor,

MACFARLANE and GREEN, Defendants' Solicitors.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th September next, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th instant, viz. :—

1.—That Clause XXIV. of the Articles of Association be altered so that the following scale of transfer fees shall, for the future, be chargeable instead of the present transfer fee of one Rupee per transfer :—

1 to 5 Shares	1	Rupee.
6 to 10 "	1½	"
11 to 15 "	2	"
16 to 20 "	2½	"
21 and upwards	2	Annas ...

2.—That Clauses LXXXIX. and XCII. ... as to enable the Board of Directors to ... Interest on Calls in arrear at such ... may from time to time fix and ...

3.—That Augustus Charles ... Ardaseer Davur, Dossabhoy F... Manockjee Wadia, and Pestonjee ... Esqs., be re-elected Directors of the ...

4.—That the remuneration of ... six hundred and sixty per ... to arrangement among themselves ...

5.—That two Auditors be ap... tion shall be rupees five hundred ...

6.—That William Nixon, Esq., ... Killick, Nixon & Co., and Arthur ... firm of Messrs. Robinson & Co., be ...

By order of the Board ...

ROBERT J. ...

Bombay, 12th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital Six Lacs of Rupees with power to increase.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED, A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a second ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, salary Rupees 150. Apply in person to Mr. H. G. Wilcox Office, new Oriental Bank Building, Rampart Row.

22nd August 1864.

WANTED.—A Portuguese or Native Clerk who has had good experience in keeping accounts in a Mercantile Firm, and is thoroughly conversant with the usual details of office work. Apply to "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COTTON AGENCY WANTED.—OOMRAWUTTEE.—The Advertiser, occupied in the District, would be glad to undertake buying and despatching this season. Address "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

METAL DESPATCH, DEED AND CASH BOXES.—A supply of these Articles have just been received. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Fort and Byculla.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of ... KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH ... OP.
... MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 F... rbes Street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Office of Secretary to the Chamber becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. Brooke, Candidates for the appointment are requested to communicate with the Chairman ... subject.

By order of the Committee,

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 16th August 1864.

THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL ... SIAN, 12 ft., ... SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD ... BLE, with India ... Rubber Cushions; on massive turned Pillars, &c. &c. ... Adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lam... complete, expected early next month by ... ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

NOTICE.—There will be a sale of Melter's Dross at the Mint ... DAY, the 30th August, at one o'clock.

Also of some ... Rollers and other articles at 12 o'clock.

Ten per cent. must be paid by purchasers at the time and all articles removed and money paid in ... from date of sale.

J. A. BALLARD, Lieut.-Colonel, Mint Master.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ ઇસટાક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—Mr. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Final Call of Rs. 30 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

Provisional Share-Certificates, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

THE "SINDIAN." ESTABLISHED IN 1852, published in Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING. Terms per mensem :—Town Delivery :—Two Rupees. Mofussil :—Two Rupees, and Eight annas for postage. In Arrears :—Eight Annas in addition to the above rates.

N. B.—It is requested that remittances of small amounts from the Mofussil, be made in one anna postage stamps.

Advertising Terms :—Moderate.

A. N. de FLEURIMONT, Proprietor.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Can...

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver... goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several ... Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for S... ission.

... parties receiving their work.

...nders will be received at the ... Superintendent of Marine from persons ... hip Tonnage for the conveyance from ... tta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie ... more or less.

...rs must specify the rate per ton of (4) ... thousand two hundred and forty (2240) ... when the Vessel will be at Mangalore.

...ill be placed on board in bundles which ... ntire, and be delivered at Calcutta in ... rding to weight.

... of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for ... alore, will be required to see the Coir ... ndles counted, and to sign the Bills ... ther document connected with the lad... the principal Collector of Mangalore ...

... will be paid in Calcutta on the com... ry of the Coir in conformity with the ... Lading.

... ntendent of Marine reserves to himself ... ng any Tender without assigning cause.

By order,

GEO. INGLE.

...tary to the Superintendent of Marine ... s Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

TO DEVELOPERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The Advertizer begs to inform Directors of Public Companies, and others, who may be engaged in carrying on extensive works, that he is open to an engagement, either as a Storekeeper, or Paymaster, or General Overseer. His Indian experience may be said to be both vast and varied, and he speaks fluently in the Hindustani language.

References, of the highest character, will be furnished. Address "F. R. P.," *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona.

Mofussil, 19th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty has retired from the Firm of Dady Sorabjee & Co., and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty of the said Firm has ceased from this date, 23rd August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm and all liabilities will be received and paid by the remainder partners Sorabjee Jamsetjee Malla and Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos.

પા. એદલજી દાદાભાઈ બુતી રહ્યુ.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE MALLA,
NANABHOY JAMSETJEE MOOS.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAK-WOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpatty, at the rate of 6,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. Scott and McClelland.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.

N. B.—No tender will be received after the 31st instant.

3rd August 1864.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 8th proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in Fort George, a quantity of superfluous and unserviceable Barrack Stores, Copper Ware, &c.

Terms.—Purchasers are requested to pay down on the spot the total amount for which separate Lots are knocked down, and to clear the same away immediately the Sale is concluded, as the Barrack Department will incur no risk or responsibility in the matter.

J. BARNARD, Senior Barrack Master.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st September next, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the room of Framjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., who retires by rotation, and Archibald Campbell Scott, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To alter Clause XLIX. of the Articles of Association.

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 each, as follows :—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXXVIII.

"That if any call or instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows :—

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any call or instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

24th August 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital : £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.

Directors.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq. ....London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckwoth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. ....Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. ....London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq. ....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peck Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.

Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.

Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.

Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only*.

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all annual policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are :—

For 1 month ....6 per cent.
" 2 months....................8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jewraz Balloo. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET,—From 1st October next, the whole of the Premises, No. 6, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. These Premises have a stone-built Treasury, large Godown, and a spacious Compound, and a large Stable, with separate entrance from Forbes Street. For further particulars apply to Mr. DARASHAW DHUNJEESHA CAPTAIN, No. 12, Church Street.

TO LET.—A convenient, commodious and airy Bungalow, situated at Parell, Governor Elphinstone Road, and now occupied by Mr. R. Sims, will be vacant on the 1st September or 1st October next. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA, at Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, Forbes Street, Fort, next to Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, or to the Gardener on the Premises.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

(Now in the Press.)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By Dr. Birdwood. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipt), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englishl Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18¼ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16¼ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2¼ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2¼ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe.
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2¼ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, ...

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co. having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux :— per doz.

BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs.	28
Otard, Dupuy's 1857	"	24
Old Champagne Cognac	"	36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	"	15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	"	24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	"	30
Gerothwold's	"	25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	"	25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	"	40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	"	17
The first growths	"	30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" Ditto in Pints	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	" "
" Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following :—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, Qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout, " " " " 5 "
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton, " " 4½ "

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c :—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne		per doz.
Mumms Magnums	Rs.	60
Do. do. do. Quarts	"	36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	"	40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	"	40
Do. do. do. Hocks	"	40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	"	22
Do. Yellow Seal	"	26
Do. Black Seal	"	30
Brandy Martell's	"	28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	"	18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co :—

First quality Moet's Champagne	Rs.	40
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	"	30
Leith Ginger Wine	"	10
Rhenish Wines — Prince Metternich	"	35
Johannisberg	"	34
Steinberg Cabinet	"	30
Flower of Moselle	"	27
Marcobrunn	"	24
Ru des Humberg	"	22
Geisenheim	"	20
Burgundy	"	20
Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale	"	5½

16th August 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...	Rs.	16
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	"	15
Do. white do.	"	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	"	38
Green Seal, quarts	"	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	"	32
Chateau Beychevelle	"	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	"	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	"	9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	"	30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. / SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	"	32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	"	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	"	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	"	12
CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.	
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :— Per doz.

	Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. " a Crown	30	0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do.	do. 1859	228,314
Do.	do. 1860	262,977
Do.	do. 1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey H... Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with ... Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to Mr. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *City of London*, *Monarchy*, and *City of Amoy*, a handsome and light four-seated new OPEN CARRIAGE; one ditto MALVERN DOG CART with Lamps—both built by McNaught and Smith of London; a handsome and light new ALBERT BUGGY by Robertson of London; a very handsome and small English-built BROUGHAM, with Lamps and Shaft by J. and W. Wilson of Glasgow; one ditto LANDAU SOCIABLE, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft by F. J. Smith & Co. of London; a light Office SHIGRAM by Collett. A handsome and Light English-built MAIL PHAETON with Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A handsome and Light new Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps and Shafts, and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross-road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 9th August 1864.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto in Jelly, Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Moselle, Hock, Curagoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopolly Cheroots, &c.

DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin cases.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1½, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye......... in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.		
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb. — York and Westphalia Hams. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. — Neat's Tongues. Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek. — At 1½ per lb.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	" Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Aunt Sally
Circassian Puzzle	" Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	" English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	" Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	" Game of War
The Tournament	" Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	" Oxford University Boat Race.
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
The Game of Squails	
" " Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs.	320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.		600
Do. do. forming a pair if required		250
Do. do. do. do.		275
Do. do. with Opal		140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds		240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls		110
Do. do. do. Emeralds		110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds		300
Do. do. and Ear Drops		250
Do. do. do. do.		200
Do. Necklets... Rs. 210, 170 and 90		
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, ... chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from ... Rs. 30 to 400		
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ... Rs. 20 to 200		
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ... Rs. 80 to 250		

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearl, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cells ...
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Han...
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photograph...

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions a...
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satin...
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different ma...

Fort and Byculla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[FO]R SALE.—A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON, English-built, in good order, with Pole and Shafts. The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMON, Medow Street, Fort.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Hunt, Monnet & Co., in Church Gate Street, Fort, discontinued this day. Resumed again on Monday the 29th instant.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

THE undersigned invite inspection of Drawings of Ornamental Entrance Gates and Railings from the Colebrookdale Company shortly expected: also Ornamental Fountains from the same firm.

Just landed ex City of Foochow, a few Patent Cooking Stoves.

Price List of Metals, House Furnishings, Tools, &c., forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

27th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Any person having claims against [the] Estate of the late Mr. Henry Jones, Engine D[...] [...] C. I. Railway Company, Bandora, are [...] forward the same to the undersigned within [...] from this date, failing in which their claims will not be attended to.

JAMES GREAVES, Executor.

[...], 25th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares, is payable at this Office, on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

Bank of India, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Free Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, instant, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—To be Sold by Auction, in Bombay, in the month of October next, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in a Cause of Forbes vs. Stevens, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay, within the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, consisting of the important and highly advantageous Mercantile Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. Forbes and Company, Merchants in Bombay, and their under-tenants. The whole comprises an area of 31,239 square feet or thereabouts, nearly all of which is covered by valuable Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c. The exact time and place of Sale will shortly be advertised, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

BOYS AND TWEEDIES, 6, Ely Place, London, E.C. Plaintiff's Solicitors.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have just received a consignment of the following Wines:—

ROBERT WATERS.

QUININE WINE.—20 Cases, each containing 1 Dozen Bottles, guaranteed to contain in each Wine-glassfull one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine.

GINGER WINE.—20 Cases, each containing 1 Dozen Bottles.

VINEGAR.—Patent Malt, 20 Cases, each containing 3 Dozen Bottles. R. KING, GILLAN & Co.

26, Apollo Street, 26th August 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.

Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.

Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
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John Laurence, Esq., Secretary.

John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.

Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.

Jos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

[...]ances may also be effected without participation in [...], at reduced Rates of Premium.

[...]lowance will be made for the surrender of Policies [...] the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ....Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta ....Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong........Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai........Messrs. Dent & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BENARES."

Principle Course of Military Surveying, including the Principles of Topographical Drawing by Captain Leahy	18	12
What led to the Discovery of the source of the Nile, by J. H. Speke	10	8
Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1862-3. By F. Galton	12	0
British and Garden Botany; consisting of descriptions of the Flowering-Plants, Ferns, and Trees, indigenous to Great Britain, by L. H. Grindon	9	0
Organic Philosophy; or, Man's true place in Nature. vol. I. By H. Doherty	7	8
Invasion of Denmark in 1864. 2 vols. by a Gallenga.	15	12
Atherstone Priory. 2 vols., by L. N. Comyn	15	12
The Indian Army and Civil Service List. July 1864.	4	8
Prayers for Social and Family Worship	4	8
A Manual of Civil Engineering, by W. J. M. Rankine	12	0
Dictionary of Daily Wants	5	12
On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by F. Churchill	8	0
Barchester Towers, by A. Trollope	3	12
The Warden	2	12
Temple Bar, vol. 11	4	4
The Desk Book of English Synonyms, by J. Sherer	2	12
The Providence of Lady Evelyn, by the author of "Emilia Wyndham"	1	8
On the Laws and Practice of Horse Racing, by Captain Rous	2	12
Ninth Report of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, together with Appendices	2	0
Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Revenues and Management of certain Colleges and Schools	3	0
Fanny White and her friend Jack Rawlings	1	8
Skitties—a Biography of a Fascinating Woman	1	8
Anonyma; or, Fair but Frail	1	8
"Left her Home:" a tale of Female Life and Adventure	1	8
Kate Hamilton: an Autobiography of a Gay Life and a "Love" Career	1	8
Leah, The Jewish Maiden	1	8
Weale's Lead and Engineering Surveying	1	8
" Constructing and Repairing Common Road	1	8
" Manufacture of Brick and Tiles	1	8
Line upon Line, 2 vols	2	12
Peep of Day	1	8
Robin's Cavalry Catechism, New Edn	3	12
Punch's Almanac for 1864	0	4
Smith's Handy Books on Law of Banking, Master and Servants, Private Trading and Partnership, Bankruptcy, Public Meetings, Joint Stock Companies, Husband and Wife, each	0	12

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY the 9th September, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by stamps) until, 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—Aug.—Sept. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday 1st ... 10h. 50m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday 9th ... 10h. 42m. A.M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th ... 2h. 0m. A.M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ... 11h. 46m. P.M.

Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
[...]rises, at 7.37 A.M. [...]ustine—14th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 17	7 25	8 1
	5 45	6 16	8 33	9 0
[...] Baptist beheaded.	5 45	6 15	9 25	9 44
[...] taken by Titus.	5 46	6 15	10 2	10 19
[...] sets at 7h.54m P.M.	5 45	6 14	10 35	10 52
	5 46	6 13	11 8	11 23
[...]ephen. C.	5 46	6 12	11 37	11 52

Evening Gun. 25th August 1864. Time—6h. 58m. 7s.

[LA]TEST DATES RECEIVED.

[...]	Aug. 18	Kurrachee	Aug. 20
[...]	Aug. 15	Lahore	Aug. 17
[...]	Aug. 29	London	Aug. 3
[...]	Aug. 3	Mauritius	June 6
[...]	11	Madras	Aug. 19
[...]	19	Malta	Aug. 9
[...]	19	Meerut	Aug. 19
[...]		Oudh	Aug. 20
[...]		Punjaub	July 30
[...]		Penang	Aug. 8
[...]		Rangoon	Aug. 10
[...]		Suez	Aug. 12
[...]		Singapore	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

Although Sir Charles Wood is no doubt officially responsible for all Orders and Despatches that come from the India Office, still it is possible that his immediate advisers may be more to blame than he is for the unjustifiable deception that has been practised upon the Medical Officers of the Indian Army in the late Despatch published under his Sign Manual.

We cannot suppose that a statesman occupying his high position could have been actuated by any personal feeling of ill-will or animosity towards Medical Officers in dealing with the subject of reconstructing or re-organizing the Medical Service of the Indian Army; but we are not quite sure that we can fully acquit all the officials by whom he is surrounded, and on whose experience and information he must to a certain extent be dependant, of a desire to perpetuate to the present and future members of the Medical Service that degree of humiliation and degradation to which their predecessors from time immemorial have been subjected by the military authorities. Connected with the India Office there are many officials whose past services and antecedents must have rendered them intimately and minutely acquainted with all the details and particulars of the grievance of which the Medical Service has so long complained; but who, although well aware of the nature of these grievances, would rather keep them out of the sight of those who had it in their power to remedy them than lend a helping hand towards their removal.

The old system of "keeping down the Doctors" has so impressed itself on their minds that they cannot divest themselves of the idea in dealing with the subject of reorganizing the Service, supported as they are in this view by the highest Military authorities.

A Royal Warrant conferring rights and privileges on the Medical Service, as the result of mature enquiry and deliberation and on the recommendation of a Royal Commission, is promulgated from "Our Court at Windsor," giving universal satisfaction to the Service, as all their grievances seem to be removed or redressed, and a superior class of candidates present themselves for the competitive examination previous to entering the Service; but no sooner are the ranks filled and the Service begins to congratulate itself on this desirable result, than lo! and behold! Military authority steps in and audaciously treats a Royal Warrant as so much pie-crust. Rights and privileges are rights and fiddle-sticks! relative rank does not mean relative rank! Precedence does not mean precedence. The plain, simple, and intelligible words of the Warrant are perverted and tortured by Military authority into the very opposite meaning to what was intended; and to remove all doubt as to the misconstruction and misinterpretation given to the plain terms of the Warrant some half dozen other Warrants are published in succession, each cancelling, changing, or upsetting the terms of the one immediately preceding, and all of them interfering with or materially altering the just and reasonable terms of the first Warrant under which so many candidates had been induced to enter the Service. Is it then to be wondered at that after so flagrant a breach of faith a difficulty should now be found in filling up the ranks of the Medical Service?

The existence of this difficulty at the very time when the Indian Medical Service was about to be reorganized ought to have afforded the Secretary of State an excellent opportunity for removing these grievances and for making the Medical Service in India as attractive as possible; but he appears to be either indifferent to or ignorant of the feeling of dissatisfaction that prevails the Service; and his late attempt to introduce a Bill into Parliament with the object of abolishing competitive examinations for those entering the Indian Medical Service shows that he completely misunderstands the feeling of the profession in general, who have always advocated the raising of the standard of examination so as to exclude from the Medical Service of the army all but highly qualified candidates. This Bill has fortunately been thrown out, and the Indian Medical Service has been saved from the disgrace of having its ranks filled by an inferior class of unqualified candidates under the patronage of Sir Charles Wood.

We learn, however, on reliable authority, that another Despatch is now either in course of preparation or on its way out. This second Despatch is in reality the second instalment or supplement of the first Despatch which is incomplete without it, and only deals with half the subject; let us hope then that it is not yet too late to remedy the mischief that has been occasioned by publishing the first instalment in its present incomplete state.

Deputations from several of the Medical Faculties and Associations have lately waited upon Lord De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War; His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Director General of the Army Medical Department, with Memorials advocating the claims of the Army Medical Officers who are precluded by considerations of discipline from stating their own grievances. These deputations all agree that the standard of competitive examinations should be made as high as possible. The Secretary of State for War has given them his assurance that "increased pecuniary advantages and the renewal of the Royal Warrant of 1858" were "questions to which he would give his best consideration." A plain assurance of this kind, coming from one of Her Majesty's Ministers, might have been received previous to 1858 as a *bona fide* intention of performing what it professed, but after what has occurred since the publication of the Warrant of 1858, the Medical Service requires some more lasting guarantee for the stability of their position than the verbal promise of a Secretary of State. Nothing could possibly be more suicidal than the conduct of the authorities towards the Medical Service: the standard of examinations for the admission of candidates has been raised, as it very properly ought to be, to keep pace with the more advanced scientific knowledge of the age; but at the same time the inducements to enter the Service have been lessened, faith has been broken, but the Service and Royal Warrants establishing their position and status have been unscrupulously violated; is it then to be wondered at that men grown grey in the Service, who have gone on from year to year hoping and trusting that their just and reasonable grievances would be removed, should at length leave it with disgust, and that as these grievances become more generally known and understood no candidates should be forthcoming, or certainly none of high qualifications or attainments, and this state of matters has been brought about by a dogged determination (for which no reasonable argument or explanation has ever been adduced) on the part of the Military Authorities to withhold from the Medical Service the precedence and privileges to which their relative ranks justly entitle them; precedence on all duties except those involving Military Command which no Medical Officer would ever think of desiring, and from which they ought to be exempt; precedence at Sanitary and Invaliding Boards which under present regulations they are directed to attend only as witnesses (!) the members of these Boards being all junior to the Medical Officer and chiefly influenced in their decisions by his professional knowledge and experience: it is this galling, irritating, and unreasonable conduct on the part of the Military authorities towards Medical Officers implying a sense of degradation and inferiority that disgusts them with the Service and bears its own fruit in deterring properly educated candidates from applying for admission into the Medical Department of the Army.

Medical Officers are exposed to the same risks and dangers as all other Military Officers, although it has become the fashion of late to talk of them as non-combatants while Pay Masters and Commissaries who never see a shot fired are looked upon as combatants,—the statistics of the Crimean and Indian Campaigns bear witness to the numbers of Medical Officers killed and wounded in action; and in a letter lately addressed to the Secretary at War, it was stated that a greater proportion of Medical than any other Officers had received the Victoria Cross. The expedient of inviting Civil Practitioners to perform the duties of Army Surgeons at home is only a temporary one, and is in every way objectionable and unsatisfactory, as it prolongs indefinitely the period of foreign service to the Military Medical Officer, and it is only a question of time how soon the Military Authorities will eventually be forced to give way to public opinion which is now so strong against them.

As regards the Medical Service in India, if Sir Charles Wood had been well advised in drawing out the late Despatch, he would have established a fixed and definite rule for the enforcement of the precedence of Medical Officers according to their relative ranks on all duties on which they are associated with other Military Officers: he ought also, instead of attempting to abolish competitive examinations and palming off on the Service a deceptive pay table, which actually makes the pay of the Medical Department worse than it was before, to have given them the regulated Military pay of their relative ranks with a liberal scale of Staff salary in addition, proportionate to their length of service or the duty on which they are employed, as is the case in every other branch of the Service; and if he could have been induced to extend his liberality to an improved scale of pensions, confidence would have been restored, the chief grievances of the Service would have been removed, and there would be no difficulty at any time hereafter in obtaining a sufficient number of thoroughly competent and highly qualified candidates to compete for admission into the Service.

The silly attempt of the *Times of India* to narrow the discussion on the subject of the mismanagement of the Post Office to a mere personal controversy between Mr. Garrett and Mr. Collett has had the injurious effect of turning public attention away from Postal matters of real moment. With regard to the dispute about the van, the fact seems to be that Mr. Garrett, with characteristic obstinacy, refused to send the duplicate order for delivery which the rules of the Post Office justified the coach-maker in demanding, until the mail came in and surprised him (as he asserts) while deprived of the means of landing it. Most of the obstructions to work in the Bombay Post Office are caused by this same defect of character which time has exaggerated in Mr. Garrett. He must have his own way in everything, even if to attain it he turn the office upside down. The consequence is, that, whereas the Postal service was tolerably well done in the time of Mr. Beauvais, and through the exertions of that gentleman and Dr. Impey such organization as their limited powers and ill-paid establishment permitted was completed, the arrival of Mr. Garrett has been sufficient to throw the whole machine out of gear and to reduce the Post Office to a worse state than it was in three years ago. We are far from saying that Dr. Impey is a perfect Postmaster General, or from wishing to appear before the public as his champion and apologist. But it is quite clear that he ought not to be blamed for the inefficiency of the local Post Office, while Mr. Garrett, the real marplot, gets credit for having striven in vain against the evil influence of his superior officer to reform the administration which he has in truth himself thrown into most admired disorder. It is unfair also to represent Dr. Impey as one who makes it a rule to stop progress and escape responsibility by opposing to all the remonstrances of the Bombay Government the safe shield of a reference to Calcutta. The Postmaster General, we believe, usually acts very cordially with the local Government, and himself feels more keenly than any one else the difficulties which the economical turn of mind of the supreme authorities in Calcutta interposes to the improvement of the Postal service in Bombay. His persevering efforts, joined with those of our Government, have at last been successful in inducing both the Indian Department at home and the Peninsular and Oriental Company to recommend to the Postmaster General in London the adoption of the system of sea-sorting for the outward mails on the voyage from Suez to Bombay; and Lord Stanley of Alderley has now promised to at all events take the proposal into consideration. During the fourteen days that are now wasted between Suez and Bombay a couple of active clerks could sort every letter and packet for every part of India; and the mails might when the steamer arrived be landed in perfect order for immediate delivery and despatch to Calcutta, Madras, and the North-West. If, in addition to this plan for disposing of the English mails, Dr. Impey's suggestion of providing on all the principal lines travelling post-offices for the sorting of inland letters were adopted, the whole work of the Postal Department would be greatly simplified and facilitated. But, it is said, what can be done under the rule of a Postmaster General and a Finance Minister at Simla who will not sanction the expenditure of a single rupee on works that are not immediately reproductive or which it seems to them might be done for two or three annas less in Bengal? We fully concur in the justice of the criticisms that have been passed on the niggardly policy of the Supreme Government. The Bombay Post Office can show an increase of revenue in the last two or three years far surpassing that of any other Post Office in India. Yet permission cannot be obtained to do anything here, because Sir Charles Trevelyan chooses not to understand that the cost of every kind of labour in this Presidency cannot be estimated on the beggarly scale that is good enough for the benighted inhabitants of Bengal, and also because Calcutta, mindful of her former supremacy, is rabidly jealous of Bombay. A distinguished Bengal officer who was asked not long ago how it happened that the people of Bombay could get nothing they asked for, very frankly replied:—"Well, the fact is, you are so "confoundedly 'cocky' here; you seem to want "to do everything." We *are* "cocky," no doubt; but have we not a right to be so when we compare our situation with that of our deadly-lively rivals in the East? We are content, knowing that the transfer must come, to put off for a time the removal of the seat of Government to Bombay; but the chief Post Office, at any rate, ought to be in this city, which is the principal port of communication between India and the rest of the world. To suppose that the Indian Postal service can be properly regulated from Simla is as absurd as if we were to believe that the General Post Office should be managed, not in London, but from Llangollen. Sir Bartle Frere could do much towards effecting this necessary reform if he would act boldly and independently, and demand publicly in the interest of India that the control of Calcutta over the Postal Department should cease. Were he to choose this battle-ground for fighting out his quarrel with Sir Charles Trevelyan, the whole Presidency would back him to a man.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

KURRACHEE, 24th August.

Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Bombay.

NEGAPATAM, 25th August.

Steamer *Jaffna* from Colombo anchored.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, 25th August.

Steamer *Penang* from Calcutta and Northern Ports anchored.

CALCUTTA.

26th August.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 8 to 8¾ discount.
Five per cent., 1½ to 2 premium.
Five and half per cent., 8¼ to 8¾ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £1 to £1 10s.
Jute, £3 15s. to £4.
Seeds £3 15s.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 11-2 to Rs. 11-6 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 6 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-10 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 annas 9 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, steady.

The *Englishman*:—The Staff Corps is not settled even yet, and we hear that the Viceroy has a new set of rules in contemplation. The present rules are, we believe, suspended.

The same:—Sir Charles Wood has ordered that travelling allowances are not to be permanently drawn by any Officer in the Government Service. His attention was called to this by the practice obtaining among the officers in Burmah, where the allowance has hitherto been permanently drawn.

The same:—Not very long ago, a Magistrate in the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad confined a man on the evidence of an approver unsupported by any other testimony. The matter came to the Viceroy's ears, and though the prisoner has not been released, as he did not appeal, the Magistrate has been reprimanded [...]

The *Friend of India*:—The Committee of the "Duff Memorial Fund" have addressed another appeal to the public, partly reproachful, partly exculpatory. That part which expressly concerns the ultimate fate of the proposal we reprint to-day; the reasons assigned for the present failure of the Fund it is unnecessary how to discuss. The great object is to prevent the whole plan from collapsing, and it will be a great stain upon those who flocked round Dr. Duff so enthusiastically while he was in this country if they show their friendship by insulting his memory. For it is an insult to Dr. Duff to start this project without the certainty of being able to complete it, and then to permit it to break down. We have no doubt that had his own feelings prevailed he would have gladly shunned these appeals to the public. His friends have contrived to place him in an utterly false and unworthy position; eminently a disinterested and unselfish man himself, he cannot but feel annoyance at the strange course his friends are taking, in making spasmodic efforts to raise money in his name. A few words from Dr. Duff before he left the country, addressed to a public meeting, would have sufficed to bring in money enough to build a "Memorial Hall;" but he was contented to go back to his native land with the knowledge that he had laboured hard, and not unsuccessfully. When his friends talked of building a Hall in which his work should still be partially carried on, he assented—but he would never have begged for such a purpose. It is useless as this moment to blame the Committee; we are quite sure that the Bishop of Calcutta has always done his utmost to prevent the necessity of acknowledging that the design has failed. Whatever may have been the mistakes of the past, it is to be hoped that the public will respond liberally to the circular now addressed to them. Surely the natives will give something towards founding an institution which is intended solely for the instruction of themselves and their children?

The *Delhi Gazette*:—The Bishop of Calcutta is about to start, or has already started, on another visit through the North West Provinces, and Oudh to Simlah, Lahore and back again. That Doctor Cotton is a thoroughly earnest, hard working, indefatigable man is well known and if any amount of industry and diligence could enable any one person to manage the whole spiritual concerns of all the provinces of the Bengal Presidency, he is well fitted for the task. But the notion is a vain and foolish one. With the highest and most upright intentions, a travelling visitor passing by from station, to station, not only cannot possibly know what is requisite to be done, but often may act or give directions that are thought inexpedient or unseasonable, and fail to leave a practically satisfactory impression. If, however, we are to have the English system attempted and imitated in India, let us at least with its inconveniences, have its moderate and rational arrangements. We have ever advocated, and some years ago were led to expect, the institution of a Bishoprick for the N. W. P. Latterly the design has not been heard of, though it would certainly be not less easily attained at present than it would have been before the rebellion. The See should properly include the city of Delhi, just now so strangely officially connected with the Punjaub. The Punjaub also would properly demand a Bishop and offer a field for no small diocese, in comparison with the customs of other churches, and consistently with a just and reasonable division of labour. Whoever at the time may happen to be Bishop of Calcutta will probably, very naturally, regret parting with any part of his spiritual dominions, as well as the King of Burmah with his seaboard territory. Any given Bishop may be justly supposed to believe that his circuit touring and roving commission form the best possible arrangement, and fully meet all the wants of the day. Now, none would grudge a useful working Prelate his months of leave and change. And if there were a sub-division of dioceses, as there ought to be if the present church system is continued, the Bengal Bishop would still find means to enjoy the benefit of sanitaria. But his very title would seem to limit him officially to the South Eastern Provinces. And it may be doubted whether in the case of Catholic Bishops, or what answer to them in Calcutta, it would be deemed right, while in the full possession of office, to be absent for intervals of very long duration, and at vast distances from their Head Quarters: and it may be fairly questioned whether too great inducement be not held out by Government by the present system for running to and fro on the face of the earth.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 17th August.

The professed organ of the tradesmen of Calcutta installed a new era in Indian journalism by its appearance on the 1st inst. It was to have been the cheapest, largest, and ablest paper that had ever been offered to the Indian public. If it has fulfilled public expectation, it is because the expectation raised by its announcement was not very great. For ability it may fairly take rank somewhere between the *Hurkaru* and the *Phœnix*, and is certainly cheaper than the latter paper, taking into consideration both quality and price. Critical readers will detect in it a certain amount of bad taste, though, perhaps, not so much as might have been anticipated. It will probably find its support among a class who are not likely to be over-fastidious. It must, I should think, be published at a heavy loss to the proprietors till the European population of India is quadrupled. In the meantime the shareholders probably look for indirect gains from the cheap dissemination of their advertisements. In this they must be disappointed, as the effect of these depends on the same conditions as the sale of the paper. Its circulation is, at present, I believe, something over eight hundred, one-fourth, at least, natives, a bad exchange for those who have transferred their advertisements to it from the older papers. I am not aware that either the *Englishman* or the *Hurkaru* is a loser by it. India is more conservative than England; and the people who can afford to pay for the *Englishman* or the *Hurkaru* are not the class who are likely to prefer quantity to quality. We have another and a cheaper daily paper, the *National News*, which, after fruitlessly endeavouring to make its way into public favour as nothing per number, is now trying the allurement of a subscription of one rupee per mensem. The proprietor has probably called to mind the story of the man who lost a heavy bet by failing to find purchasers for real sovereigns at a penny a piece on London Bridge. Talking of literary speculations, much greater success has attended the circulating library, established here by Messrs. G. Wyman & Co. In the attempt to give the public all the new novels, however, they admit a good deal that might be excluded with profit to themselves and the public. The proportion of useful works to novels is very small, though, probably, not smaller than the Calcutta taste demands. Their last list, too, is an improvement in this respect.

We have had a more than usually dull time of it for the last fortnight; dark, stormy weather, and rain in superabundance; the meteorological reports already show about 20 inches more than the average fall, and the excess must have been still further increased on Sunday. Amid all this gloom, the Police Court has been displaying an amount of lively vitality which is encouraging. Mr. Dickens, the Magistrate, has formed a very just estimate of the value of the Calcutta Police, both European and native, and has expressed himself on several occasions very vigorously from the Bench, calling them, among other hard names, a ruffianly and extortionate set, and vindicating the liberty of the subject to an extent unusual here. Europeans little know to what extent the native, and not seldom the European and Eurasian, policemen avail themselves of the somewhat meddlesome laws necessary for the conservancy of the town, to levy black mail from the populace. It is in Chitpore, and not Chowringhee, that the police exhibit their propensity to feed on the people, unchecked and unobserved, and acts which would be productive of purely beneficial results, if fairly carried out, are converted into engines of oppression, beyond the suspicion of the uninitiated. If Mr. Dickens' fearless expression of opinions which somewhat startle the public has only a compensating reactionary effect, he will deserve credit for having done a great deal of good. The insolent manner in which our police inspectors resent the Magistrate's insinuations in open Court would anywhere else cost them their appointments. Here, I am sorry to say, there is too much inclination to back them up in high quarters. The Press is unintelligibly silent on the subject.

The severe punishment of a native clerk on the East Indian Railway for charging a passenger more, and crediting his employers with less, than the authorised charge for some luggage for weight, suggests some remarks on the general practice of the native Railway officials. Extortion from the natives is the rule, and not the exception in the booking department. Any European who thinks it worth his while to submit to the inconvenience of travelling third class, for the sake of getting a knowledge of what is going on around him, and who understands the language of the country, will find abundant testimony always forthcoming of a petty system of peculation, which consists in falsely accusing the ticket-taker of having given an anna or two less than the fare, and turning him away from the window till he chooses to make up the imaginary difference. I have on more than one occasion fully satisfied myself of the truth of these complaints. You may find such extortion the subject of conversation any day in any third class carriage of any train you like to enter; assertions intended by the victims only for the ears of their native fellow travellers, generally eliciting corroborative testimony from others, who had kept their woes to themselves, and having no motive which could suggest falsehood, redress being out of the question. To suppose that such assertions should invariably be made, made independently as to time and place by different persons without anything to gain by them, and to suppose at the same time that they are invariably false, is simply absurd. Besides, as I say, I have tested, and any one may test, the truth of them. In the Telegraph Department the clerks boldly demand their *dustooree* from natives, and, if they have change to give, generally take care to secure it. The public will hail with joy the arrival of the European women who are coming to deliver them from the hands of their rapacious fellow countrymen. Another complaint against our Railway is the wholesale robbery that goes on at night in the goods stations, by means, or with the connivance, of the chuprassees employed by the Company. I can only speak positively to the truth of these charges with reference to the Howrah station of the East Indian Railway. On one occasion I left a servant to watch some goods I was unable to remove at once. At sunset he was ordered off the premises, but, by a small present made to the chuprassee in charge on his own responsibility, he obtained permission to remain, and by pretending to be asleep was enabled to witness the depredations of both chuprassees and coolies, in the dead of the night, when there was no fear of disturbance. Not only were burst bags emptied of their contents, when valuable, such as sugar; but packages were torn open, plundered, and reserved. I should not endorse the uncorroborated evidence of a native servant, even though given without a motive; but the next morning he took me over to the place and showed me the unmistakeable evidences of the handiwork of these rascals. If this went on one night, we may be pretty sure it is the usual thing; and all those who are in the habit of sending goods by rail know it. Of course there will be plenty of Railway officials to come forward and say that this is false and prove that it must be so. Let them persuade those who are not in a position to see and judge for themselves.

The medical men of Calcutta have initiated a subscription for a memorial to Dr. Llewellyn of *Alabama* renown; and I believe the appeal has been, as it should be, liberally responded to.

"Looking Back," the new novel by Mr. G. Von Walstab, lately published by Messrs. Wyman and Co., has commanded a better sale than any former Indian publication of a similar nature here, which must be encouraging to the author, even if not remunerative in a pecuniary point of view. The work has been most favourably reviewed by the press of this side of India.

Our money market is rapidly tightening, and the Bank of Bengal raised its rate of discount 2 per cent. on Saturday. Company's paper, five and a half, has fallen to 109-12; but this is chiefly to be attributed to the quantity sent from home for sale having swamped the market. It is not generally thought that we shall have to encounter a crisis like that of last year. It is said there will be less cotton to be paid for; but I am inclined to think the quantity will be greater than last year, notwithstanding the inferior crops. The area under cultivation in almost every part of the country is much larger.

There has been rather a remarkable case before the Bankruptcy Courts here, that of Messrs Janssen and Co., giving an example of the vast business that may be carried on here without capital. Mr Janssen was a clerk in a Calcutta mercantile house, on a small salary, he appears to have had little or no capital; yet, with the aid of Banians and a European connexion or two, he has managed in a short time to contract liabilities to the extent of nearly nine lacks of rupees, his assets being comparatively small. The progress of the tea plantations of Assam and Cachar is very encouraging as is the quality of their tea, some of the Cachar growth at the last public sale here fetched Rs. 2-5 per lb. and the average prices were favourable.

The *Hurkaru* notices the accidental death of Mr. Bingham of Cheynpoor, in the district of Shahabad. Mr Bingham was the proprie[tor] of an estate of about 30,000 acres in the Khy[moor] Hills, which had been bestowed on him by the Government for his services during the m[...]tinies. A skilful and enterprising agriculturist, with a penchant for experiments, he was in a f[a]ir way to do much for the development of th[at] part of the country. Among other things, he had introduced the cultivation of tea, I believe with every prospect of success, into the Khymoor Range.

HOME GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3rd August.

After the narrow but conclusive majority had recorded their confidence in the present Ministry, or at least their unwillingness to put into the lottery of political chance the vague hope of drawing something better, the Session was virtually at an end, and on Saturday last the Ministers ate their time-honoured meal of whitebait. Nothing has occurred during the intervening week to disturb their tranquillity save a sharp passage of words between the Chancellor and the Bishop of Oxford—*impar congressus Achilli*; and as their vessel, under the combined influence of wind, tide, and stream, swept rapidly by, her deck gay with flags and a gorgeous silken awning streaming over her bows, her lively and triumphant appearance was singularly suggestive. The prorogation will of course take place very shortly, and, though nothing definite is spoken as to dissolution, the electors are already accommodated with friendly circulars instructing them in their rights and offering all aid in their vindication. The Wimbledon rifle contest has passed from the stage of an exciting novelty into that of a wholesome well-recognized portion of yearly duty; and but for the melancholy and unlikely accident of the shooting a Guardsman by one of his own well-trained comrades, which threw a gloom on the concluding ceremonial, all would have been satisfactory. The Ashburton Shield, prize of the best public school shot, was taken back from the Etonians by Harrow; but Eton has obtained one victory to set off against her ill luck of the year in an aquatic contest. The Westminster have been thoroughly defeated by the Eton eight, and the captain of the boats will retain the influence which, as we learn from the master's evidence, he, and not the best scholar, holds in the chief seminary of England. While this is the case there can be little cause for the fears of those who anticipate that competitive examinations will result in giving a race of Chinese pedants to the public service. Not insignificant with regard to this subject is the fact that the most successful works in the sculpture gallery of the Royal Academy are a set of bronze statuettes representing schoolboys in their various games. The attitude of the cricketer, by the way, has a controversial meaning, as he holds the ball high above his head, thus recording his vote in favour of the privileges claimed by high bowlers. These statuettes are likely to be very popular, and not the less so from their necessarily naturalistic treatment. An ideal bowler, an emblematic stroke-er, or an allegoric football-player can scarcely be imagined, and strict conformity to nature is now considered an essential element even in sculpture, long the stronghold of idealism. From the days when full bottomed wigs took eternal buckle in Parian stone, down to those when Mr. Huskisson in a sheet, and Sir Robert Peel in night attire, astonished Liverpool and Westminster Abbey, falsehood to nature has been held as truth to art. A more sensible creed now prevails, and the sculptor finds it practicable to modify modern costume into not ungraceful forms, even as Pheidias and Lysippus did before him; for common sense and history alike tell us that the tunic and toga of classic times were as easily deranged into ugliness of outline as the soldier's cloak or student's gown of the present day. Truthfulness as opposed to conventionality is in fact the prevailing characteristic of the various productions in this year's fine art exhibitions. An excellent principle, no doubt, and one which made itself felt before the present pre-Raphaelite school was born in protest against the graceful and dignified *poco-curante* doctrines of Reynolds, and was mercilessly lashed by the witty and unscrupulous Walcot—Peter Pindar. The obvious danger of this school that while attaining to much skill in the rendering of accessories they fail in reproducing either the grand general atmosphere of nature, yet more difficult, the mental changes, thoughts and passions which are after all the higher aim of the artist. It would be easy to give among high names too, instances of thi[s ...] it is far more pleasing to mention i[...]cess, and Leighton's noble painti[ng ...] exile may be named as a work in [...] most care and finish of subor[...] combined with the due pre-emin[...] interest. The poet dressed in [...] blue mantle is descending the st[...] plaace, thus strictly carrying ou[t ...] image given in the well-known li[...] the frame. Around and above hi[m ...] the uncongenial company among [...] lot has cast him, the simpering [...] hard worldling, the polished ina[...] gazing with unsympathetic wo[...] cealed mirth upon the grave mo[...] of the exile. Very admirable in [...] subordinated to the higher acqu[...] picture are the dresses of this cr[...] chiefly a group on the spe[...] a peacock is being brought in on [...] attendant, and the plumage of t[...] peated in two different styles of [...] the robe of a lady and the mantle [...] Nothing in mechanical art can st[...] with which the three masses of purple, green, and gold are distinguished one from the other, while the grave satire of the bird and his antetypes in close proximity shows that the artist is not a mere imitator of visible beauty as were most of even the best Dutch painters.

It was with no small feeling of curiosity that a few days since I visited Herbert's fresco in the House of Lords. A work which had extorted unanimous and even enthusiastic praise from the cold and business-like House of Commons, which had united Whig and Tory, the discriminating Gladstone and the fluent Disraeli, the æsthetic Beresford Hope and the omniscient Elcho, had soothed the ever-waking Cerberi of the public purse, and drawn a manly confession of unreasoning admiration from John Bright, was worth investigation. Here also, as might be expected from the practical mind of the member for Birmingham, I found a strict adherence to nature. It is interesting to contrast the manner in which the great Lawyer has been represented by the old masters of Italy, above all by Michael Angelo, with the modern rendering of Mr. Herbert. Moses, as seated in the old Church of St. Peter of the Fetters in Rome, owes little to nature, nothing to accuracy of costume; his great, his overpowering awfulness is the embodiment of a gigantic idea, gigantically wrought out. Muscles of more than mortal power, the budding horns of a Satyr, a beard rushing in profusion below his girdle, enormous folds of drapery in which the spectator's hand may be buried, all these elements are combined with an apparently reckless courage, and the Tables of the Law are placed under one arm in so subordinate a position as to make it evident that they are used merely as an emblem necessary to individualize the figure. A mighty allegory, and one whose meaning none has dared to dispute. The Moses of Herbert is a sunburnt dweller in the rocks:—he has descended from the awful solitudes of Sinai (whose peaks and ravines, photographically correct, fill the back ground) bearing in each hand a heavy mass of roughly hewn stone. To accomplish this toilsome task he has formed a loop with each end of his striped girdle, so as to bring the purchase on his hips, and stands there firm on both feet and aiding himself with both hands, as the bearer of so heavy a load must needs do. The countenance expresses little more than the ordinary gravity of the leader of a great host, and without the mysterious glory which radiates in the old time-honoured rays, *facies ejus cornuta erat*, and circles in a triple aureole around his head, the spectator will scarcely trace any visible marks of the awful converse in which he has been engaged. What, however, may not be obvious to us, is deeply felt by the Children of the Promise. Aaron alone has advanced close to his brother, but in admirably varied attitudes of wonder, of curiosity, of awe, the various chiefs of the tribes gaze upon their mighty master. Young women, bearing their children either in scanty linen wrappers or in carefully woven baskets, mingle with the crowd. Joshua, a powerful man clad in sheepskins, and his father Nun in the ample drapery of an Arab Sheikh, are conspicuous on the right, while far away along the hill slopes the host of Israel, numberless as the sands of the sea or the stars of heaven, stand in anxious expectation. The careful thought of the artist shows itself remarkably in the anatomy of these figures. No sleek, full bodied denizens of some Italian Ghetto are these; but lean, sinewy dwellers in tents, who may be pardoned if at times they cast a regretful thought upon the flesh-pots of Egypt. The last perfection of art, the concealing its art, is thoroughly attained in this great work; not a figure can be identified as a life study carefully adjusted—such for instance as crowd the pictures of Leopold Robert,—but each seems to have fallen naturally into the precise attitude which the whole composition demands as a needful element of harmony. Let us mercifully bury in silence the name of the worthy peer who wants to get into his robing-room, and hopes Mr. Herbert doesn't intend to paint any more pictures there! Amid the gratifying thoughts that fill the mind in gazing at this great work, *surgit amari aliquid*; a painful question obtrudes itself, Will the fresco stand? I visited a few days since the Pavilion in Buckingham Palace Gardens in which Landseer, Dyce, Eastlake and other of our best painters tried their hands at the then new art (new to England I mean) of fresco. I was dismayed to find that I could bring away nearly the whole painting by a touch of the finger; and these, be it observed, were painted in boxe[s ...]rwards inserted in the wall a[...]rded from much of the risk to [...]posed by dampness and se[...] true that our artists [...] of the art far better [...] of the compa[...] Westm[...]ter are sadl[y ...]teriorated. [...]etter fate attend this masterpiece of English art!

The drought in England is now assuming a formidable aspect. Hay is so dear and the absence of fresh pasture so total that in many places, along the Cotswold hills for instance, the fresh haystacks of the present year are being cut to feed the cattle. The heat is not perhaps so great as was that of 1859, but whereas that year was remarkable for the frequency and violence of its thunderstorms, scarce a clap of thunder has now been heard, and the clouds which muster at sunset disappear in an hour or two without more than a few drops which seem to mock the parched soil. Even Cornwall, a county so moist that a bookseller once assured me that the musty smell of a damp box of books was received among the trade as clear proof of its having come from that county, is now suffering worse, I believe, than other parts of England. A traveller there last week found little girls crying at the task of carrying water four miles for mere drinking purposes. What chance remains for washing or irrigation?

A small instalment of what may eventually turn out a great work has become visible under the cupola of St. Paul's in the shape of a Mosaic figure designed by A. Stevens and executed by Dr. Salviati of Venice. That it is a step in the right direction few will doubt. Mosaic is the only worthy ornament for the loftier parts of architecture, and Wren is known to have contemplated such a completion of his task. Further than this I fear my praise cannot go. Although quite agreeing with the doctrine of Coleridge that there are fountains in the world, great as well as small, and that it is therefore not necessary to derive every trickling streamlet from a perforation in some other man's tank, yet there is such a thing as plagiarism, unconscious as well as conscious. To the milder form of this fault the designer of the Isaiah can scarce avoid pleading guilty, for an academic figure with the head stretched over the right shoulder, and the left arm extended, cannot fail to call up vivid reminiscences of the Sistine chapel. Moreover, by an unfortunate disposition of the blue robe, or by a defect in its colour, due perhaps to the Mosaic worker, the left shoulder appears to start where the right one ends, thus adding the whole breadth of the prophet's chest to the *humerus*, and making it appear ludicrously long. But such defects are easily remediable, and, "if money be forthcoming," so say the Dean and Chapter, our cathedral may yet escape the disgrace of being internally the dullest ecclesiastical building in Christendom.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 3rd August.

I mentioned to you how in the beginning of July the weather was dark and wintry, but now Phœbus is making up for lost time; attendant comets have no doubt conveyed to that celestial body fresh supplies of fuel. It is perhaps but sending coals to Newcastle to expatiate on the heat of this sweltering capital, but still have I seen old Indians turn on the heel and d——n the atmosphere. The great difference lies, so they tell me, in this, that in India the heat is continuous, whilst here it lasts, at most, for some few weeks. Arago tells us, and in this weather one finds relief in dwelling on so cooling a subject, that if for ten days the sun were not to rise (pardon, great Copernicus, and Galileo—if we were not to turn to the sun) all animals and vegetation would be frozen. But Byron's Angel charged with the special duty of winding up the sun and the moon must first forget his task. Till then we shall continue to turn and be roasted, those nearest the fire being rather overdone and blackened. We have the cafes Italian and Tortoni with their far famed ices, in the evening a drive to the lakes in the Bois, and in the sultry day such cool reading as suits the season. One may open Virgil and find how it snowed in his day in Thrace "7 feet deep," so swears the Mantuan poet. Then according to the notes of the Emperor Julian, the remains of one of whose residences is still preserved in this City, Paris was in his day as [...]d as Siberia is now. Gibbon will explain to [...]ow it is that climates have changed. In [...] own Thames was frozen over for such a [...]ime that people began, contrary to the [...]h Tommy Moore has since given us, [...]es on the ice. During several of [...]inters in France the trees were [...] wolves had their appetites so [...] that they pursued men [...] of their cities. Having [...]esh these animals got dainty [...] sheep when they could not [...]as impossible to shed warm [...] before they had got half [...] they were frozen. In 1469 [...] cold in the north of France [...] longer be measured in pints [...] hatchet and sold by weight. [...]me of it the butlers in those [...] they were probably cloth[...]k ice in the hold of a ship.

Mezeray draws a cooling picture of the winter of 1607 when a small bundle of faggots cost 35 sous, and poets threw their verses into the stove; when Alexandrines were found too cold to burn, and when birds flying through the air suddenly fell dead from impeded circulation. It does one good to-day to think of that vast Palace reared at St. Petersburg on the banks of the Neva. All the windows were of ice, 52 feet long by 20 broad; the glaziers who put in the panes are said to have caught chilblains. The very mention of Russia in connection with cold naturally reminds one of the retreat from Moscow. The Duke of Fezensac, who has just written his memoirs, has given another and fearful description of the horrors suffered by the few troops with whom he came back to France. His memoirs are being translated and I may recommend them: they are full of interest even to-day, as they throw a new light on many events which history had told with her usual falsehood. I myself have seen and know now an old soldier who was in this retreat and who has never had warm feet since; he told me that directly a horse was killed the first thing the soldiers did was to plunge their feet into his entrails to try and get them warm.

With such reflections as these one tries to create a moral gourd to keep off the intensity of the heat which has driven all fashion and the Court from town. What shall we say of that well known spot beloved of gamblers and the fair sex who prey on those who win—Baden Baden? That great Minister, Bismark, was shocked last year at the luxury displayed by the *demi-monde* at that favourite watering-place. Not contented with his iniquities towards Denmark and his triumph over Austria, the Prussian Minister must needs have driven from Baden the fallen portion of our race. No frailty should come betwixt the "wind and his nobility." We fear that Baden will suffer from this tyrannical proceeding, and that the Grand Duke's Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to announce a woeful deficit to the next Parliament. However, you will no doubt perceive by your English papers that the liberty of the subject is to be invaded in Great Britain, and camps and garrison towns subjected to such wholesome regulations as are in force here as regards pernicious camp-followers. Bismark, the Minister of a Sovereign who was everything that was most democrat till he commenced to reign, and who has since become autocrat, merely attacks the privileges of a higher class and strikes at silk gowns instead cotton ones.

His Majesty, as I mentioned in my last letter, has gone to Vichy, whose waters have a very doubtful reputation; they cure very sick people but kill all others. The King of the Belgians, that Nestor of European monarchs, is also drinking the waters at the same place and talking over the affairs of Mexico. The Empress of Mexico is the King's daughter. The reception with which the Imperial couple have met across the Atlantic has been of the most enthusiastic description. The official journals blazon forth all the fine doings, and the special correspondent of the *Times*, who seems to have been sent out in Austrian or French interest, corroborates what is sworn to here. But still there is much to talk over. The country is in a deplorable state, the Exchequer is not what Maximilian expected to find it, and the Empress gives no symptom of presenting an heir. Then, the Americans will not be coaxed into recognising a monarchy established on the edge of their republics, and both North and South bluster and threaten that as soon as their own difficulties are settled the Monroe doctrine shall be enforced and all kingly elements driven forth. I have just seen Mr. Slidell, the Confederate representative, and he has hopes of peace being soon concluded and some telegrams lately arrived go so far as to say that some negotiations have already taken place between Mr. Lincoln on one side of Niagara and some Confederate agents on the other. His Majesty of Belgium may then have uneasy moments and the Emperor still curse the evil star which led him on so distant and disastrous an expedition.

To pass away his time His Majesty has [...] setting up a subscription for erecting a [...]ment to Madame Sévigné. That old [...] of epistles had a house, which is st[ill ...] the banks of the stream which [...] Vichy—a most unstable stream, wh[ich ...] to be seen in the summer, and whi[ch ...] bed in the winter. The Paris c[...] the *Globe*—the eminent Fath[er ...] letters form the chief ingredient [...] in making some learned [...] of Madame [...]atter recalled an old [...] would soon [...] Sévigné's that Racine and [...] be out of fashion. The [...] beverage were coffee—"Coffey," as if Reverend Father [...] another dramatic poet. And of a joke we [...]mes from Cork and [...] hidden connexion [...]ght to find out [...] failed [...]ween the two nam[...] [...]t was asked [...] to explain the laughter till the [...] down his cheeks at the absurdity of the misprint.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has been down at Vichy; he left the other morning at an early hour, but, nevertheless His Majesty rose and breakfasted with him, and the last instructions given by the Emperor are said to have been to do nothing. This, however, is not the case, for the latest directions which Drouyn de Lhuys received were to look after the English alliance, and as if in proof of this Lord Clarendon has been over here and dining with the Foreign Minister.

The only other matter of interest which has occurred at Vichy is the ball given by the Emperor to the Voltigeurs. His Majesty danced a quadrille with a young peasant girl, and his *vis-a-vis* was a soldier, who, with unbuttoned tunic, danced in a style, as the French call it, *des plus hasardés*.

The end of the Session in England has called forth many encomiums here, especially the speech of Lord Ellenborough on the subject of the Holy Alliance. A clever writer in a semi-official journal, alluding to the Greenwich dinner, passed remarks on the members of the Government eating "whithe-baigs"—a fanciful Gallic way of writing white bait. White bait is a luxury unknown here.

There is a story told of an Irish sergeant trying for some time to form four deep with three men. On a similar principle the French Government has been trying to convict thirteen of the most illustrious citizens of Paris of holding an illegal assembly. According to the law such illegal assembly must consist of twenty persons. You see by this that if France is determined to lie on her oars as far as foreign politics are concerned her Government still shows its claws to its own offending subjects.

It is not probable that war in the Duchies will be renewed, although the conclave assembled at Vienna has as yet arrived at no definitive settlement. It is laughable to see how France has turned round against Germany. When England begged of her she was in a sulk and would not stir so much as her little finger to stop the Dane from being ruined. Now France perceives her folly and bites her nether lip; she sees that the annexation of the Duchies may hurt her but cannot be of any material interest to England.

However in a political point of view the state of Germany itself is what is giving most interest. Herr Von Bismark is a most ambitious man and may lead his sovereign into a slough from which he will never drag himself. For the benefit of those of your readers who have not followed what has been passing over the Rhine I may give one or two words of explanation. There is ferment in Germany. Germans are disgusted that so large a country should play so poor a *role*. There is a general desire to see a strong kingdom formed and taking the place of a host of insignificant duchies. People are divided as to how this should be brought about. There are three distinct parties. One wishes all Germany governed from Frankfort by a triple presidential chair and a national parliament. The "Nationalverein" wants to see Germany ruled by Prussia; whilst the Grand Empire party wishes to see Austria at the head and such as she was before Austerlitz. Some think that directly peace is made with Denmark these three will clash; others that Austria and Prussia are acting in concert and will snap up the lesser powers and annex them. Prussia will take Hanover, Austria Bavaria, and so on. The "Nationalverein" is much what the Corn Law League was in England: it has its members in every town who report to regular authorities. The laws are never infringed, and when the "Nationalverein" declared in favour of the King of Prussia, that Monarch had just ascended the throne on constitutional principles which he has since flung to the winds. Prussia, too, as if to lessen her chance in the coming struggle, has most deeply offended the Diet. The troops of the [...]et were quartered in Rendsburg;—6,000 Prussian troops marched in and took possession of the town. This bold act has created a wonderful sensation through all Fatherland, and Austria, [...] has been lately much humiliated by Prussia, will no doubt turn this impolitic act to [...] own advantage. One thing, however, is certa[i]n, and that is, that the day is approaching when a vast revolution will sweep from the Rhine to the Carpathian mountains and wash away all ancient landmarks. French politicians are not at all pleased to see this cloud rising up.

It is said that his Majesty is about to create a batch of Nobles. The people here pay but little respect to the titles even of the 1st Empire. They remember that Police Minister Fouché was made a Duke the same day that a Mont[...] was made a Count. Nothing kills like ridicule.

[...] being celebrated at St. Om[er ...] Notre-Dame-des-Miracles. The [...] each every day. Pilgrims flo[ck ...] neighbouring towns. Lo[...] satisfied. An old woman [...]

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... sciatica on leaving the church has been able to dispense with her crutches. The crutches have been hung up over the altar.

The Algerian revolt is quelled at last, and it is said that Lord Cowley has congratulated the Emperor. Such is not the case, but some fear ... that if successful in Africa the uprising of Islam might extend even to India. The Minister of War has made a report on the origin of the outbreak, and he charges the civil authorities with all the culpability. The colony will again come under strict military rule and be more than ever under the control of the sword. The chiefs have submitted with their tongues but their hearts are as far from the French as ever.

I alluded in my last letter to a fearful accident at Lyons, where 30 or 40 persons going up the river in a steamboat were drowned owing to the rolling of the boat and the breaking of a hand rail. Government has enquired into this, and now such steamers can only ply on the Saone on the following conditions: they must take no more than 70 passengers, 50 in the two cabins, and 20 on the deck, these latter to be always seated. One can hardly imagine the paternal system of Government being pushed further than in preventing persons standing on deck.

A shopkeeper in Vichy has adopted as his sign the three theological virtues illustrated by medallions representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, personified by portraits of the Empress, the Imperial Prince, and the Emperor. There have been several trios in this country. Francis 1st, his mother, and his sister called themselves the Royal Trinity of France. Later there came Liberty, Fraternity, Equality, which were replaced by Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery—the three military virtues applicable to unruly republicanism.

A rare autograph was sold here the other day written by the poet of Gerusalemme Liberata when he was in his 26th year. It is worded as follows:—"I, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge to have received from Abraham Levi 25 lire for which he holds in pledge a sword of my father's, 6 shirts, 4 sheets, and 2 table covers. March 2, 1570.—Torquato Tasso." What a Rag Fair History in a few words, the poet who still disputes the palm with Dante and Petrarch handing over to a Jew money lender all his linen and probably the only article his father left him, for a mess of pottage. Baron Rothschild should have bought up this proof of Abraham Levi's eye to business. Tasso still lives; the Jew was most likely used up to gladden some auto-da-fe.

Many Frenchmen, greedy of gain, have been taken in as Englishmen were in the reign of good king William, who thought gold had been mixed with half pence. The story went that on the King's coronation day the workmen at the mint had been treated so liberally that they put a ladle full of gold into the copper they were melting for coinage. There was a great run on half pence. A similar rumour has been in circulation here with regard to sous coined in 1852, and many small dealers have been buying them up at a premium. It need hardly be added that the sous contain no metal more precious than copper.

The new Government print called the *Evening Moniteur* has had several articles on the various improvements made in Paris by the present Vitruvian Emperor. The writer in his last article draws attention to the markets, and gives a description of what those foul places were, and what bad meat and stinking fish infected them. He alludes to a law established in the old Grecian fish-markets, which was that the fishwomen should sell their goods standing up, but professes that he cannot see the object aimed at. I pity this gentleman's want of perception, thinking it very clear that if fishwomen had to remain standing till they had sold their fish they would naturally hurry with their bargains and not keep their goods till they got bad. Turning over to the other side of this sheet I find a review of a new play just brought out, entitled "Don Quixote." The reviewer, to express his indignation of Cervantes being boiled down into 4 Acts, resorts to what we consider a tolerably blasphemous simile; he remarks that one might as well "condemn God to a cloister." We think this is exceeding the limits of criticism.

There are several new works out. Letters of Marie Antoinette: the Marquis de Grouchy's defence of his father so violently attacked by M. Thiers: a new life of Madame Roland. That heroine of the French Revolution, you will remember, wrote her memoirs between the time she was cast into prison and her execution. That some parts of her memoirs should have been written in a dungeon and with an almost certain death pending over her is curious. Canning, in his Anti-Jacobin, has thus alluded to the portion I mean;—

"But hold! severer virtue claims the Muse,
Roland the just with ribband in his shoes,
And Roland's spouse, who paints with chaste delight
The doubt... [illegible]

The latest news shows that the Danish war is concluded; that Denmark loses the Duchies entirely. The *Moniteur* publishes the decision of the Emperor *in re* the Isthmus of Suez. His Majesty has given most lengthy explanations of the reasons why he condemns M. Lesseps to give up certain extravagant claims; and why he condemns the Viceroy to pay in 16 yearly instalments no less a sum than 84 millions of francs for concessions which never should have been conceded by his predecessor in the Viceroyalty. One good thing is that French influence in the East will be diminished by this victory of Nubar Pasha. It now remains to be seen if the canal will be continued, or if the French Company will, to use a vulgar phrase, cut it.

BOMBAY.

There has been no break in the weather for the last few days, but yesterday the rain set in again, and continued uninterruptedly during the whole day.

It is stated by a native contemporary that seven Parsee youths are preparing themselves to embrace Christianity in Bombay.

We hear that the "Alliance Bank of Bombay" will open for the transaction of local business, on the 1st of September next, in the premises secured temporarily in Rampart Row, next door to the Bank of Bombay.

Surgeon Major J. C. Campbell, Durbar Surgeon to His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, has rejoined his appointment under the terms of the additional leave granted to him by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

It is rumoured that Sir Matthew Sausse will succeed to the office of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta on the resignation of Sir Barnes Peacock, who, it is stated, has accepted a seat at the board of the Indian Council.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. G. D. Walker, Doing-Duty Officer 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant Bell.

Speculation in Bombay has within the last few days set in in a new channel. Bank and Reclamation shares are being neglected, and the whole force of the moneyocracy seems to be concentrated on the purchase of land. The fabulous price paid at the recent Government sales will, it is believed, seriously interfere with the calculations of the Finance Minister.

The Legislative Council.—The following papers will be presented to the Council at their Meeting to be held at Poona this afternoon:—

1. The Report of the Select Committee on "the Bill to give Mamlutdars' Courts original jurisdiction under Section I. Clause 2nd of Act XVI. of 1838, and to prescribe a form of procedure to be adopted by such Courts when exercising jurisdiction under the said Clause."
2. The report of the Select Committee on "the Bill to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the office of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the office of Cazee, in the Bombay Presidency."
3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1954, dated 12th August 1864, signifying the assent of His Excellency the Governor General to the Bill to amend Section VI. of Act XXV. of 1858.
4. A Bill "to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein;" received from the Honorable Mr. Cassels.

We have received a copy of a Table indicating the amount of new business done yearly in India, during the three years ending 1863 by those Life Offices in Calcutta which publish periodically the results of their transactions, and we insert it in our columns as the statement cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers:—

Name of Office.	Number of Policies issued.	Assuring Rupees.	Percentage of total business.
Year 1861.			
Albert	609	29,28,432	62
Indian Laudable	224	8,72,020	18
Universal	146	9,15,135	20
Year 1862.			
Albert	678	35,22,070	66
Indian Laudable	157	6,27,575	13
Universal	163	11,08,950	21
Year 1863.			
Albert	834	41,74,290	74
Indian Laudable	66	3,17,850	6
Universal	164	11,40,080	20

From the above it will be perceived, that during the period under notice, the Albert Company has done 68 per cent; the Universal 20 per cent., and the Laudable 12 per cent. of the gross new business done through them.—*Englishman.*

A Strange Vicissitude.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, the premises on Bombay Green which have been occupied during the last sixty years by the highly respected and at one time principal leading mercantile firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., are about to be sold over their heads by public auction. This proceeding appears to have arisen out of a decision of the Court of Chancery in the case of Forbes *vs.* Stephen, in which there was a verdict for the defendant after a litigation of many years' duration.

A coolie was yesterday placed before Mr. Locke, at the Fort Police Office, charged with having stolen ten pounds of ice, being a portion of forty pounds with which he had been entrusted to convey to the Mess of H. M's 28th Regiment at Colaba. The fellow it seems had taken the ice down into the compound for the purpose of wrapping it up in sawdust, when he took the opportunity of abstracting ten pounds of the *burruf* which it is said he disposed of as a bargain to another man. This being reported to Mr. Lodge, the President of the Mess was informed of the circumstance, but as that gentleman contented himself with writing a polite note on the subject without attending at the Police Office, the fellow escaped, although there was no moral doubt of his guilt.

The *Indu-Prakash* asks a question in very pointed language:—

"Why should India, Australia, Canada, and a host of lesser colonies and dependencies suffer because of a dispute about a couple of duchies which could be stowed away in Salsette, or for the rival claims of German princes and grand dukes, the whole beggarly lot of whom Cowasjee Jehanghirjee Sett could buy up without a thought! No."

No, indeed. The island of Salsette contains some 200 or 250 square miles. The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, forming about a fourth part of the area of the Kingdom of Denmark, contain between 4,000 and 5,000 square English miles, and some 500,000 inhabitants. By what means our contemporary proposes to stow away these territories in Salsette, he has not at present explained. The area of the Duchies we believe is about equal to that of one of our Collectorates; say Sattara.

The territories governed by German princes not bearing the title of king, who constitute (we presume) the beggarly lot whom Mr. Cowasjee is to buy up without a thought, possess collectively an area of 28,000 square geographical miles, and contain six or seven millions of inhabitants. We do not know the extent of Mr. Cowasjee's resources, but the revenue of these estates is in the aggregate no doubt some two or three crores of rupees annually. One of them, the Grand Duke of Baden, has a territory of 4,350 square miles, with a population of about 1,400,000, and a revenue of some fifty lacs. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who our contemporary would seem specially to allude to when he talks of "rival claims" (the Grand Duke being one of the claimants of Holstein) has already at Oldenburg 1730 square miles, about 300,000 subjects, and probably ten or twelve lacs a year revenue, at least. The other claimant, the Duke of Augustenburg, is not a reigning prince, but a nobleman of high rank, and as he has probably never traded in opium he is possibly not so rich as Mr. Cowasjee, unless he happens to have by the present date been put in possession of his new dignity, which is very probable, and in which case we may conjecture that his beggarly condition has been somewhat relieved. Some of the principalities, of which there are in all thirty-two, are undoubtedly rather small. The two smallest of all are Hesse Homburg, and Lichtenstein, which have both together only 129 square miles. The circumstances of the rulers of these miserable provinces must of course be deplorable indeed; and we would not for the world recommend so poor a purchase to Mr. Cowasjee, were it not for the circumstances that the land is very good, the climate pleasant, the peasantry very well to do, prosperous, and contented. He may wish for an investment for a few odd lacs, in landed property in Europe; and this might be an eligible one for such a purpose, and besides he might effect it without the necessity of dispossessing the poor princes. The area in question, 129 square (geographical) miles, contains about 109,000 acres, English measure. Good land costs about £40 an acre, so that Mr. Cowasjee (if he would condescend to give such a trifle a thought) might, if he could persuade the proprietors to sell, effect the purchase for about £4,360,000, or perhaps even with a slight deduction for cash.—*Poona Observer.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(*For the fortnight ending 15th August.*)

Surat Collectorate.—The fall of rain during the period reported on had been moderate throughout the Collectorate. The cotton, jowaree, and all other crops were reported to be in good condition, except rice, which still wanted water. All the districts continued healthy except Ahmode and Chicklee, where fever prevailed to a slight extent and cow-pox among the cattle.

SALE OF BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

The sale of the first portion of building land on the Esplanade, consisting of fifteen lots, was held by auction in one of the large rooms at th... yesterday. There was a very ... a good ... [illegible] ... sale were read over, Lot No. 1 was knocked down to Hatoo Khimjee for Rs. 115 per square yard; No. 2 to Coorjee Ladha at Rs. 100 per yard; No. 3 to Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff at Rs. 90 per yard; No. 4 to Bhimjee Girdhur at Rs. 93 per yard; No. 5 to Coorjee Ladha at Rs. 94 per yard. On the next lot being put up it, was understood that Mr. E. Heycock wanted to make a purchase for the site of a new building for the Central Bank of Western India, so it was arranged that lots 6 and 7, situated in the central block in Rampart Row should be put up together. Immediately after the first bid was made it became evident that the native millionaires intended to run up the price, and as Mr. Heycock appeared to have made up his mind to bid high he advanced as far as Rs. 100 per square yard when the lot was bought in by Government at Rs. 110 per yard. Mr. Heycock thereupon put on his hat and left the room in disgust. The lot was then put up again, in separate lots, one of which was bought by the Hon. Premabhai Hemabhai at Rs. 93 per square yard and the other by Mr Kursondass Madhowdass at Rs. 97 per yard. This unworthy trick on the part of the Government representatives thus resulted in a loss of Rs. 6,096 on this little transaction. Lot No. 8 fetched Rs. 86 per square yard and was knocked down to Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff: Nos. 9 and 10 to Byramjee Hormusjee Cama at Rs. 100. Lots Nos. 11 and 12, situated in the third block, near the Rope Walk, were then put up together, when, in consequence of the competition between Messrs. Watson & Co. and the Bombay Club, the biddings ran up to Rs. 119 per square yard and were knocked down to the former at that price. After this the next two lots were sold to Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff at Rs. 89 per square yard, who also purchased the last lot at Rs. 85. The whole amount realized by the sale amounted to Rs. 9,73,358, being an average rate of Rs. 95 per square yard.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*26th August.*

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

The Chinese Again.—Mr. Hayllar applied to His Worship to grant warrants for the apprehension of a number of Hindoos who were alleged to have been concerned in the row that took place on the reclamation works of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company at Mazagon on the 5th instant. It will be within the recollection of our readers that on the occasion referred to, the Celestials got, as the Yankees say, "a pretty considerable licking," and a number of their wounded were taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, one of whom has since died. It appears that a previous application had been made to the Magistrate at Mazagon who referred the applicants to the acting Senior Magistrate.

His Worship said that he would in the first instance grant summonses against the parties, and accordingly ordered them to be issued forthwith.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*26th August*

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Gambling.—Eswunt Hurry and seven others were placed at the bar, at the instance of Mr John Reid, European Constable, the first two charged with having kept a common gaming house in New Nagpadda road, and the rest with having been found gaming with dice and money.

It appeared from the evidence of Constable Reid, that on the night of Tuesday last, about half past ten o'clock, he went into a house in Nagpada, Bellasis Junction Road, occupied by the first and second prisoners, accompanied with other police officers, for the purpose of executing a gambling warrant. He went into a room on the first storey through a window and opened the door. The prisoners were sitting there in a circle round the lamp, and when they found they were discovered, they endeavoured to make their escape, but the Constable and the police officers arrested them. Witness got a light and found on the floor of the room in which they were gambling, six dice, one rupee, eleven annas and nine pice.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the offence and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of ten rupees.

Another case of the same.—Currimkhan Duriakhan and fourteen others were placed at the bar at the instance of Constable Graham; the first charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with being found therein gaming with dice and money. The evidence of Mr. Graham was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of ten rupees each.

Theft.—Sonia Suttoo was placed at the bar, charged with stealing horse cloths and two brushes, of the aggregate value of sixteen rupees and eight annas, the property of Mr. F. Oldenwald.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Attempt at Suicide.—A Hindoo named Moroba Manajee, was placed at the bar, charged with having attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well on Thursday last.

It appeared from the evidence of a policeman named Moorarce Heeroojee, that on Thursday last, at 8 P.M., while he was on duty in the Dadur Road, near the Railway station, one Damodhur came to him, and in consequence of what he told him he went with him to his house in the neighbourhood where he found the prisoner in the custody of three men. He was wet and had only a dhotur upon his person, which was also wet. Damodhur told him that the prisoner had attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well. The prisoner said that his brother owed him money, and that he had attempted to strike him, for which reasons he had jumped into the well.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry...

THE BOMBAY RAILWAYS.

Mr. Taylor, in his concluding remarks on the Railways in the Bombay Presidency, sums up the whole of the matter previously entered into in detail. He says that he has pointed out for the information of the Railway authorities and the officers of Government, what appeared to him to be sound and what defective in the system as now administered, and expresses a hope that the exposition made may be found generally useful to Railway administrators in this country. The cost of establishment, upon the moderation of which the economy of Railway management materially depends, has been given in a complete form. The expenditure on construction and the results of the working of the open line have been reviewed, and an attempt has been made to indicate the prospect of the traffic earnings, paying not only the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. but also a surplus to the shareholders, a conviction of which is so essential to awaken their interests in the good management of these railways.

In respect to the several questions connected with the administration of guaranteed railways, the Special Commissioner observes, that whatever objections may be urged against it, it is certain that the guarantee system, with the double government which it involves, has been, on the whole, the best suited to the peculiar circumstances of India. Though concurring in the wisdom of the decision that the finances of the country ought to be embarked no further in these speculations now that sufficient encouragement has been given to the introduction of English capital, and the grand trunk lines have been provided for political and public purposes, there is no reason to doubt that the future management of the guaranteed undertakings already sanctioned will bear favourable comparison with any other mode of administration. It is true that under the guarantee the liabilities and risks are in reality wholly incurred by the Government; but it must not be forgotten, that in the infancy of these vast and novel undertakings, a purely Government agency in this country, without the aid and co-operation of companies in England, practically versed in these matters, might not have attained even the present measure of success; on the other hand it is equally evident, that the control of Government, notwithstanding the weakened responsibility which it has sometimes occasioned, has alone averted the signal failure which not unfrequently attends similar private undertakings in England, and the chances of which are increased tenfold when the operations are conducted at so great a distance from the presence and influence of the shareholders, and where public opinion is comparatively weak. If the past administration of the several guaranteed railways has not been attended with such economical results as might have been reasonably expected, this is mainly due to the faulty principles upon which the double administration has been conducted in this country. The control of the Government officer, instead of going hand in hand with that of the Company's representative, as it does in England, has been entirely separate, and independent, and conducted through the tardy medium of correspondence. [Colonel Rivers here remarks:—"These have hitherto always been the instructions to the Government officers. Let the railway authorities feel they are responsible, no interference &c., as to 'going hand in hand' the railway agents have, as a rule, resented any suggestions from Government officers."] Thus exercised, it loses that wholesome moral influence upon the administration as a whole, which is essential to secure good results and which would seem to be the object of the comprehensive control vested in Government by clause 10 of the contract. Entirely confined, as under such conditions it necessarily must be, to the sanction and nominal audit of expenditure, it results in a system of fault finding, which is resented as a point of honor by the Companies' Agents, who freely allow the heads of departments to recriminate upon the Government the charges of failure and mismanagement. A system like this naturally divides and awakens the control over the executive departments, which it is essential that the Agents and the Consulting Engineer should rigorously maintain. So long as the executive departments work smoothly, there is no difficulty, but whenever matters fall into disorder the Company's representative and the Government officer, each acting independently of the other, are powerless to act with effect, and shrink from the responsibility involved in adopting thorough measures of remedy. The Consulting Engineer is sometimes content to leave matters alone, because he has no authority in regard to the nomination or removal of the executive officers concerned; while the Agent evades what appears to be too arduous and invidious a task by endeavouring to saddle the blame upon the interference or delay of the Government. It should also be mentioned as regards the past, that owing to a misconception of the terms and spirit of the contract, the Government officers have not, till lately, been fully alive to the grave responsibilities which are really incurred by Government.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*26th August.*

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

Dewjee Premjee vs. *John Ingle.*

Collision in the Harbour.—This was an action brought for loss sustained by carelessness in piloting the steamer *Kurrachee* whilst entering the harbour of Bombay on the 8th of August, so that she came into collision with plaintiff's cotton boat, by reason of which the said boat was capsized and sunk, and the cargo lost to the plaintiff's damage of Rs. 378.

Mr. Judge ... the plaintiff. The defendant ... defendant, ... of care ... *onus probandi* re... the charge ... His Honor said ... lessness ... Mr. Judge did not th... was sufficient, and defe... it was an accident be... carelessness; and if ... the onus it would ... supposes that def... should prove ... His Honor ... plaintiff ... ed, "I rule that on the part it was carelessness ... Mr. Judge" ... take notice of the ... if necessary, take it ... take those notes and, ... the consideration of ... only a mere private ... Small Cause Court ... actioned by the High ... rved for a full Court, ... nonsuit, or consent ... go before a full Court. ... not do that, as in ... a full Court. ... and stated he knew ... but could only speak ... the tindal of the boat ... he was in the cabin ... place, the boat ran ... made fast by a rope ... ship. He did not see ... her when the boat ... the *Rahmony* was lying ... two miles off. The ... ut injuring the boat, The plaintiff was not ... as told by witness to ... board to take in the ... for the steamer to go ... the boat. Did not see ... was made fast.

Cross- ... —There is a black ... ship, about 12 or 15 ... ack her the boat was ... buoy, which was be- ... Was not aware whether ... the Conservator of the ... where she was. The ... site the flag-staff. Did ... astern of his ship; had ... ty of room for the ... not know if there ... witness heard the cry ... he ran out of the cabin; ... work over the side; did ... did not know if there ... board: had not seen it. ... a book of regulations, ... was allowed to swing ... penalty. Defendant ... board.

Exami... ... the boat came alongside ... had already been received ... her at once. Had told the ... men finished their stowing ... The boat was bumping ... I told them to lie off. ... lying alongside, but I was ... [illegible] ... his boat ... *Kurrachee* ... ed with iron and ... boat was not made fast ... caulking, and by being ... the boat rising under one ... caulkers into the water; ... by order of of the Maloom ... not know if here was any ... ng astern of a ship; the ... the ship; her distance ... was first made fast: the ... boat and the ship. They ... was inevitable until the ... fathoms, and then they ... not asleep: there was a ... there was a sufficiency of ... between. When the steamer ... endeavoured to haul up ... the officer on board to ... were struck the rope broke ... ling over. The cargo was ... sank.

Defendant ... —On the 8th of August, I was engaged ... steamer *Kurrachee* to her moorings. ... the shoals it was necessary to go ... of the *Rahmony* in order to pick up ... seeing the boat I stopped the steamer ... full power, calling to those in the ... One man attempted this, and whilst ... slipped through his hands and broke ... was made fast. She then came astern ... the steamer of course had some way ... in the boat only hauled ahead a few ... have answered: as things stood it was ... avoid what occurred: I did all it was ... to do.

Cross-ex... ... Judge.—I could not get to my moorings ... I could have crossed the bows of ... another ship, and by a chance could ... but it would have been neither safe ... I should have endangered the steamer ... [illegible] ... as obliged to go close to ... have run upon the "North ..." ... The boat was lying ... [illegible]

to take a ship to moorings which it was impossible to reach, I should not start. I would not take her to another moorings; that would be disobedience of orders.

Mr. Judge maintained he was entitled to a verdict, for not only was it proved by witnesses, but defendant had himself admitted that he could have taken the ship to her moorings by another way.

His Honor.—Yes, to the imminent danger of not only his own ship but to those in his immediate neighbourhood; thereby causing damage a thousandfold greater than is at present complained of. Plaintiff is nonsuited.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COOLIE IMPORTATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As the Chinese labourers have proved themselves to be troublesome, and, consequently, useless, I beg to suggest the propriety and necessity of importing into our Island Persians and Arabs living in numbers and quite unemployed at Bushire, Mohammara, and other places in the Persian Gulf. They are a strong-built, able-bodied, and peaceable body of men, and will best answer the purpose of the various Companies now engaged in works of reclamation.

ONE WHO HAS VISITED THE PERSIAN GULF.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In reference to a letter which appeared in your paper of yesterday, under the signature of "European," objecting to certain Municipal appointments to which the writer has called attention, I think it right to correct two statements made therein: 1st, Mr. Brunton was not appointed chief of the European Scavenging Inspectors; and 2nd, neither do, nor did, the Municipal Commissioners allow Mr. Brunton the services of an Interpreter (or of any other person) at a salary of Rs. 25 a month. I may add that Mr. Brunton's position in the Municipal Department is that of Head Inspector to the Surveyor; his duty being entirely confined to the supervision of parties carrying on obnoxious trades and callings within the Town and Island of Bombay.

Bombay, 26th August. VINDEX.

THE TAX ON VEHICLES PROPOSED IN THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In yesterday's *Government Gazette* I find the New Municipal Act is published in full. Section XXXIII. of this new Act is devoted to the purpose of levying taxes on horses and carriages, for the particulars of which a reference is given to schedule A., but this schedule A. is nowhere to be found in this Act, and consequently the public have not the opportunity of learning in what manner and at what rate the tax is to be levied. I, therefore, humbly request the honorable mover of this Bill to read the two letters written on this subject, and published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th May and 15th July last, before he gives publicity to his intended schedule A.

I also take this opportunity to request the other honorable members of the Council to peruse the above mentioned letters in the *Bombay Gazette* before they form any opinion on this subject.

Mr. Editor, I hope you will kindly excuse me for the trouble I give you, for I take a great interest in this matter, although I have not the honor to be a

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir.—In your issue of the 18th instant, you have inserted a paragraph to the effect, that one of the reasons for the contract of this Railway not being completed before 1868 is, "that the contractors, to save expense, send forward their permanent way material in the telescope fashion"—by engine and train to a point whence they are carted onwards.

This statement must have been written upon imperfect information; for not only is the telescope fashion the most rapid that can be adopted in this country, but it is the only one to which a prudent man would have recourse, when the supplies of materials were not equal to his requirements. This, I beg to observe, is the real and only cause for the non-completion of these contracts at an earlier date.

The following statement affords a generally accurate representation of how matters stand at present in this respect between the Railway Company and their contractors:—

Permanent Way Materials undelivered on the 31st May 1864.

			Miles.
No. 18	Contract,	Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee	40
" 14	"	Oomrawuttee to Nagpore	106
" 15	"	Bhosawul to Hurdah	100
" 16	"	Hurdah to Sohagpore	65
" 17	"	Sohagpore to Jubbulpore	110

Of which, to complete the delivery of the last four items, will require, at the same rate as during the past three years, something like from ten to twenty years.

In every one of the above cases the whole of the permanent way materials should now have been in the hands of the contractor, the period of completion of a few of the contracts having already expired, and that of the remainder being close at hand.

In a late report of the general meeting of shareholders (October 1863) in London, this very subject is referred to; and it is there stated, that the Directors' attention had been turned to it, and that they should use their influence in setting matters right, by keeping up in the future a constant and steady supply.

Alas, for their promises! For the season has passed ... any steps whatever, for the furtherance ... view, having been taken; the majority being, on the 31st May 1864, in very ... the position, with respect to materials, as ... twelvemonth previously.

... facts tell their own tale; and the Railway ... who has itself to blame for such a state of ... will indeed be fortunate if December 1868 will ... of our travelling by rail to ...

Bombay, 25th August. JUBBULPORE.

THE MISSING DUPLICATE.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

Sir,—I see you have not inserted my letter of yesterday in the *Times* this morning, but merely remark that I deny that I adopted any one's opinion, and that Mr. Garrett could have got his van any time in the forenoon of the day before it was required, by signing his name. This is not all my letter contained, and as you were so ready to blame me and write about me as you have done, you should in fairness have given my letter to the public in full as well as Mr. Garrett's letter.

In reply to the latter gentleman's letter published in your issue of this day, I beg to deny that the van was repeatedly sent for. The van was brought to my yard between 11 and 12 on the forenoon of 22nd June, it was repaired the same day, and was ready to be taken away the next forenoon, 23rd June. The Post Office Inspector called only once by Mr. Garrett's order; that was on the forenoon of the 23rd, as I already have stated; no second application was made, until the next morning, that of the 24th June, when the Superintendent came for it at 7 o'clock.

I call on Mr. Garrett to prove the truth of what he has written, and not assert without foundation, that he had not heard from me until too late at night to attend to the public interests.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

Bombay, 25th August. A. B. COLLETT.

BENGAL.

Letters from Simla inform us that Colonel Becher will give a step in the Engineers in a month or two, but the Corps is not inclined to give him any *bonus.*—*Englishman, August* 17.

We are glad to see that the Police have issued a notice to the effect that all dogs found straying beyond the compounds of houses in Calcutta, and not claimed within a certain period, will be destroyed.—*Id.*

The opening of the road from the Shan and Kareen frontiers to Moulmein, has caused a very large influx of trade to Moulmein, and the supply of teak timber that arrived last year is quite unprecedented. This has naturally caused the trade of Moulmein to flourish, and there have been in the harbour of that port no less than a hundred vessels European and Native. The revenue of the Tenasserim Provinces, consequent on the great impetus given to trade of all kinds, will, it is said, show an increase, for the present year, of upwards of thirty per cent. on the preceding year. A large portion of the traders from Yunan and the independent Hill states who were in the habit of going to Ava and Bankok, now deliver their goods at Moulmein.—*Id.*

Our readers will no doubt be glad to learn that Baboo Hurry Mohun Sein has been appointed Co-Minister with the son of the late Pundit Sheoddeen by his Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore. The salary attached to the office is the magnificent sum of 5000 Rs. per mensem.—*Hindoo Patriot, August* 15.

Since the abolition of the Penal settlement at Maulmein and the transfer of all first class prisoners to the Andamans, Port Blair has become a place of considerable importance. The endeavour to introduce marriage amongst the convicts does not extend for want of females, and the number of marriages are therefore very limited. Several children have been born, but their fathers take no interest in them, or care to provide for their support.—*Englishman, Aug.* 18.

The gross insolence displayed daily in the Police Court, by the European inspectors, is a fair example of the influence of the social atmosphere of India upon the lower order of Englishmen. Men, who at home might think themselves fortunate to be tolerated as constables, cannot bear the elevation to a Calcutta inspectorship without losing every particle of respect for their superiors, and giving themselves the airs and graces of spoiled children. Mr. Dickens has stirred up the wrath of this important body of men, by expressing in plain terms his conviction of their inefficiency and insolence. There is scarcely an inhabitant of Calcutta who will not unhesitatingly endorse the opinion of the Magistrate: and there are few who will not regret the undeserved forbearance with which he has, on several occasions during the last few days, put up with demeanour and language for which summary dismissal from the public service, would not have been too severe a punishment. On Monday, the Magistrate thought it necessary to warn the Police that he would in future deal severely with any impertinence on their part. Shortly after, he had occasion to order the constable in charge of the Court to keep silence, and was told it was impossible. Subsequently ... occasions ... still more impertinent replies. Mr. Dickens will probably have to carry out his threats before these men are brought to their senses.—*Id.*

"Silver and gold have we none," has been the late cry here, and now it seems extending to copper, which is said to have become so scarce in the Upper Provinces, as to have attracted the attention of Government. Not only is the scarcity believed to create disaffection among the Natives, but to soldiers, and European soldiers in particular, it causes an absolute loss.—*Englishman, August* 19.

We hear that it is the intention of the Viceroy to legislate on the subject of offences committed by European servants of Railway Companies in Native States, so as to render them committable by the Judicial Superintendent to the nearest tribunal empowered to try European British subjects. The opinion of the Advocate General has been called for with reference to this matter.—*Id.*

The epidemic fever which has committed such tremendous ravages in Bengal during the last year or two has re-appeared. As before, it is almost depopulating villages in the Hoogly district. We have heard of one instance where hundreds of the natives died in a few days; a doctor was sent for from Hoogly, but medical skill seems entirely unavailing against this terrible pestilence. No one who has latterly seen even a small piece of the Hooghly district can be surprised at the prevalence of fever; the country is under water for miles, tanks covered with green slime abound, and the huts of the natives are sealed up with rank jungle. They say it has always been so, and why should the fever break out now? The answer is that when the active cause of disease is present, the disease will certainly break forth sooner or later, and many years ago the whole of this same district was more than decimated by a fever similar to that which now prevails. The authorities will do all that they can for the sufferers, but manifestly that "all" must be very little. In an awful proportion of cases the fever means *death.* If there is any medical man in India who thinks he can deal successfully with an epidemic of this kind, Hooghly is the district to which he should bend his steps.—*Friend of India, Aug.* 18.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We regret having to state that a most serious accident has befallen Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Scudamore, C.B., Commanding the 7th Hussars. He had just mounted the mail cart near the Brewery at Murree, for the purpose of rejoining his Regiment at Peshawur—accompanied by Major M. J. Brander of the Commissariat—when the horses having bounded off down the steep declivity at the usual racing pace, the driver, intending to hold them in, took a pull at the reins, but in consequence of the reins being buckled to one side of the bits only, and *not on the other*, the pull caused the horses to swerve to the side of the road, and run full tilt against the high bank, the shock upsetting the turn-out, and pitching the poor Colonel on to the crown of his head. Had the horses turned to the other hand, the conveyance would have been precipitated down the khud, and all in it have been inevitably killed. We are glad to say the Colonel's skull is not fractured, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Major Brander, we understand, is not hurt, and the coachman escaped altogether.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 17.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The Chamber of Commerce at Bordeaux have received the following letter regarding the unsatisfactory state of French Trade in Cochin China:—"The undersigned, merchants at Bordeaux, having serious transactions commenced in Cochin-China, beg to call your attention to the deplorable condition of French trade in that colony. For a long time past all their correspondents complain of the difficulties they encounter in settling in a regular manner the disputes which arise both in civil and commercial matters. All proceedings are submitted to the jurisdiction of a naval officer, who accumulates in his person the functions of civil judge, commercial judge, justice of peace, notary, and bailiff. The consequence is an inexplicable confusion in business; an erroneous or exaggerated interpretation suffices often in order that the simplest process may be converted into an offence, and the most respectable trader may be suddenly compromised in honour and fortune, or even his personal liberty menaced. The importance of the colony and that of the business transacted there require in an imperious manner the cessation of such a state of things, as contrary to the extension of commercial business, and the prosperity of ... [illegible] ... signed beg, then, Gentlemen, to solicit your intervention with the Government, to request the prompt establishment in Cochin-China of a regular jurisdiction, in accordance with the laws which rule the mother country; for otherwise, it is all over with the colony, and every merchant will be obliged to quit a country where he finds neither security for his interests nor guarantee for his liberty."—*Times, August* 19.

MR. BEVIS AND THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

(*From the Englishman, August* 16.)

The Bombay papers of the 6th instant contain some rather curious correspondence connected with the resignation of Mr. Bevis, one of the Directors of the Indian Peninsula Bank. Of the circumstances of the case we know nothing beyond those mentioned in the letters, but they are curious enough to call for a precis of the affair. The correspondence opens with a letter from Mr. Bevis to Mr. Christie, officiating manager of the Bank, dated July 26th, in which he tenders his resignation as Director with an expression of friendly feeling towards the Bank. In reply to this letter a Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, the Chairman of the Board, writes on the 27th to express his surprise, and that of his brother promoters and directors, at conduct which was to them unexpected and inexplicable. He goes on to say that the reasons given by Mr. Bevis when called upon by Messrs. Scott and Christie, were first, that as Mr. Cardwell (Mr. Bevis' partner) was on the Home Board of the Direction of the Asiatic Banking Company, Mr. Bevis' connection with an opposing Bank had been made a subject of remark by his partner's co-Directors; and secondly, that Mr. Bevis proposed going home in two months. The first of these reasons Mr. Hormusjee does not consider sufficiently cogent to warrant the resignation, as "Mr. Bevis must have known, when asked to join the promoters of the Indian Peninsula Bank, that Mr. Cardwell was connected with an opposing interest," and must have anticipated some such remarks as those stated to have been made. With regard, to the second reason Mr. Hormusjee is also of opinion that the resignation should not have been sent in till the eve of departure; contends that the sudden retirement of Mr. Bevis will prejudice the Bank in the eyes of the public, and concludes with the expression of a hope that he will remain on the Board of Directors till nearer the time of his departure. To this Mr. Bevis returns a reply on the same day, expressing surprise at the tone adopted by his co-Directors, and still adhering to his resignation, but this does not satisfy the Board, and Mr. Bevis is next favored with an excerpt from a meeting of the Board held on the 2nd of August, calling upon him to give a statement in writing of his reasons for withdrawing from the Board, in order that a record may be made of the same, and publicly notified to the shareholders. To this Mr. Bevis does not return an immediate answer, and is accordingly, on the next day, favored with another letter from Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, evidently a somewhat peremptory ... ...emen, insisting upon a written statement, and declining to accept any verbal statement from a third party.

This, as might be expected, rather angers Mr. Bevis, and he sends his written statement as follows:—

* * * * * * *

These reasons do not, however, satisfy the Board, and their irate Chairman replies to Mr. Bevis on the 5th of August, stating that his first reason is of no weight as he had been aware of his probable return to England two months previously, and—though he had not mentioned it to his co-Directors—had mentioned it to a gentleman "in his own employ," and that his second reason is of very little more value, as, according to the writer, his position in the firm, owing to his partner's connection with another Bank, had not compelled him to send in his resignation. Mr. Hormusjee also refuses to receive the thousand shares unless the profits made upon the sale of the same are returned by Mr. Bevis, and he calls that gentleman to account for selling the shares before the Company was started, forgetting that he himself and his brother Directors are quite as much to blame for making such a sale legal by granting a transference. With this letter, a small memo from a third letter, and an intimation that the whole correspondence will be published in the local Journals, the Chairman closes his communication, notifying to Mr. Bevis that his answer will be published likewise. The answer, however, is not published, and, so far as the letters before us go, we must say that Mr. Bevis seems to have been rather hardly treated. His reasons for wishing to retire seem good and valid enough, although they do not quite please Mr. Hormusjee, and as for the shares, the ... [illegible] ... the letter declines to receive, it is difficult to see how they could be given back if they had been sold. Besides, even if it was the value, and not the shares, that was to be returned, the Bank Directors could say nothing, as they must have been cognisant of the ... and could only expect back what they gave, not what had been made out of it. On the whole, however, it would have been better for the credit of both sides if the correspondence had not been published. It has only given a handle which all the enemies of Joint Stock-eries, good or bad, will work as long and as often as they can.

(*From the Englishman, August* 17.)

The following is Mr. Bevis's very fair and temperate reply to the letter of the Board of Directors of the Indian Peninsula Bank which we commented upon yesterday.

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CHINCHONA *versus* COFFEE.

(*From the Neilgherry Excelsior.*)

It will be scarcely necessary for us to remark that agricultural operations, or growing staples in India has recently engaged considerable attention. The pecuniary value of the services has been so materially reduced, that Europeans find it more to their advantage to enter on pursuits which whilst they afford a more independent position, are more pregnant with benefit for the future. The staple that Europeans are at present most occupied in growing is coffee, but enough exists in the experience of Coffee planters, and a great deal has appeared in these columns to show that the undertaking is attended with a host of difficulties, much annoyance, and probably subsequent failure. Before coffee became the rage, sugar, cotton, and indigo were favorite speculations, and they only gave way when coffee presented itself as a more remunerative and less doubtful culture, which perhaps it is compared with the merchantable articles that it has so largely supplanted. The object of those who enter on agricultural enterprize in this country is of course to make a living, and ultimately acquire a fortune, so that whatever may be the description of staple cultivated, its selection is always dependent on its adaptedness for accomplishing that object. When the Government itself has been shamefully remiss in developing the resources of the country—a stroke of policy that must necessarily have been accompanied with disaster and loss in more than one instance—private individuals cannot reasonably be expected to attempt with limited resources, what the State with the vast means at its command has shrunk from. We make these remarks to remove in the first place the mistaken impression that European settlers should be viewed as developers of the resources of the country, in the patriotic application of the distinction; and in the next to excuse the very natural desire for rendering speculation as little a matter of uncertainty as possible. The comparatively small sums of money at the disposal of men who leave home, country, and family, to multiply capital and make a provision for after life, does not allow of their becoming patriots or developers of resources; it is as much as they can do to hit on some certain means of employing the funds at their disposal profitably to themselves and those who look to their exertions for exemption from poverty and all the miseries it entails. It is to this section of the Indian Community then that we now address ourselves, and if coffee is such an uncertain medium for the investment of capital, we ask, why not try Chinchona? There is in this a field yet unattempted, a source of wealth yet untried. Dr. De Vry who came to Ootacamund for the professional purpose of contrasting the Neilgherry with the Java system of cultivating the plant, has written and published a paper which points to Chinchona cultivation as one of the most lucrative to which a planter in India could direct his energies. This paper, printed originally in the Pharmaceutical Journal, but since brought out in a separate form, removes the Chinchona altogether from the exclusive grasp of the Government, and shews how it may be grown by the outside adventurer with far better results than have hitherto attended coffee or any of the other obsolete favorites. With regard to site, the advantage is in favor of high elevations, but not so exclusively so as to exclude the Wynaad in the category of congenial localities. In Peradenia, in Ceylon, only 1,600 feet high, there were plants with leaves 18 inches long, and 12 inches broad, the plants themselves being from 8 to 9 feet high. Dr. De Vry certainly gives the preference to greater elevations, but he says, "the leaves collected at this low elevation above the sea have interested me much, because they contain almost twice as much quinovic acid as the leaves of the same species, (C. Succirubra,) grown in the much loftier situation of Ootacamund." "That the quinovic acid," he adds, "is a very essential part of the Chinchona, seems to be proved by the result of my experiments on the juice of C. Succirubra dried in the sun." The American forests are fast failing in the production of quinine; the system adopted in Java does not admit of the bark being peeled before the trees are forty years old; whilst in Ootacamund, bark of less than a tenth of this age, has given the enormous quantity of upwards of eight per cent of alkaloids. "The result of my examination" Mr. Howard says in his letter of the 15th of June to the Under Secretary of State, "tended to show it distinctly, that cultivation has improved the produce." Now, it would seem from the estimates we have published for growing coffee, that cultivation makes as great a difference in the produce as in the expenditure; but if nourishing coffee plants is worth the while of the grower, there should be no objection to manuring the Chinchona, when in three years the amount of of alkaloids will be four times greater than it has been found to be at the expiration of forty years in the Java and American plants. Dr. De Vry in more than one place in his paper, alludes to Mr. McIvor in the most flattering terms, but nothing that either the Doctor or we can say, can possibly add to the obligation under which this gentleman has placed both the Government and the Indian public. The extraordinary out-turn of the C... ... grown by Mr. McIvor, is in itself an evidence of ... value of his services, and it is to the boon ... has thus conferred on adventurers in this country, that we wish to draw the attention of those who come here to make the most of their limited means. The many adventitious circumstances to which coffee is subject do not affect the Chinchona. It fears no bug, and grows rather better in a dry soil. If even two per cent. of alkaloids is obtained in three years, the result will be equal to that of forty year's growth in America and Java; a result that has made the fortune of hundreds, and is still the ambition of large numbers. With cultivation, however, the Indian Chinchona will yield eight per cent of alkaloids in three years, and a pound of bark sell in the English Market from 8 to 9 shillings. Let the coffee grower place this in contrast with what his berry produces per hundred weight, and he will see at once that the Chinchona now stands in the position that coffee did when Sugar, Cotton, and Indigo were sent to the wall.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

(*From the Times Special Correspondent.*)

RICHMOND, June 14.

Richmond, revisited at this moment by one who has been familiar with its inhabitants during their last two years of agony, recalls feelings such as those which, according to the late Mr. Rogers, animate the breasts of very old men in their ghostlike wanderings through the streets of London. "The West-end," said he, "seems to me one vast cemetery. Hardly a street but has in it a house once occupied by dear friends with whom I had daily intercourse; if I stopped and knocked now who would know or take interest in me? The streets to me are peopled with shadows; the city is as a city of the dead." How much more is this the case in little Richmond, peopled by a simple and affectionate community, looped together as it were by the ties of one large family. To me personally there is scarcely a street or corner which does not recall a friend—and in such times friendships seem firmer and warmer than in gala days—whose voice still rings in my ear, though now hushed for ever. Few of the English visitors who have in the last three years braved the difficulties of entering Secessia will have heard of "Jeb Stuart's" death without hearty regret. With some superficial and venial faults of harmless vanity General Stuart was the most creditable impersonation of what is called in this country the Southern Cavalier. Fearless to a fault, singularly enduring of fatigue, never sick, never absent from duty, never daunted nor dispirited, he died as he had lived, after baffling with 2,000 men the advance of thrice that number of horsemen, the most cheerful of victims to a cause for which he would have given a thousand lives. His loss is bewailed by General Lee as that of a son. No such active or efficient agent in fathoming the designs and numbers of his enemy will be found by General Lee, let this war last as long as it may.

It would be of small interest were I to recapitulate personal details about many other Southern Generals who have fallen since the commencement of May, and who to England are little more than names. But it will have been a satisfaction to many to learn that, upon the same plank road which upon May 2, 1863, witnessed the deathwound of Stonewall Jackson, General Longstreet, dangerously struck in the throat by a Southern bullet, escaped death upon May 6, 1864, although receiving, after three years of unparalleled exposure, his first hazardous wound. You will have learnt that upon the previous day two Confederate divisions—those of Heth and Willcox—held their ground long and nobly against overwhelming numbers of their foe. They were to be relieved in the night; and the men, worn down by exertion, looked for a brief repose as they scanned their thin numbers, when before the dawn of the 6th of May, heavy lines of the enemy, massed in the night, and following each other in quick succession dashed upon their enfeebled ranks. They stood gallantly for a while; but at last shrinking before the compact masses hurled upon them, they commenced a retreat, which from a walk grew into a run, from a run into a demoralized rout. At this moment there was advancing along the plank road the hardy corps which Longstreet has so long led. Into their leading files dashed, at headlong speed and in wild disarray, the broken ranks of Heth and Willcox, mingled with fieldpieces, ambulances, caissons, runaway horses, and shouting officers striving to bear up against the rout, but whirled along in its resistless current. Beside the road was General Lee, irritated and excited beyond precedent, and eager to stem the torrent of flight by catching hold of any organised body of men and launching them in person against the head of the advancing stream. Upon this hurly-burly of confusion and alarm supervened at the most critical moment the unshrinking constancy of General Longstreet and his corps. Riding up to General Lee, he said "General, my men have seen such scenes before and will not be daunted; wait, and you shall see the enemy driven like chaff before the wind." Right nobly did his men, and especially Kershaw's division, verify their General's confident promise. The onward rush of Federals was stayed; at their head fell General Wadsworth, gallantly yielding his life for what he believed the holiest of causes; the Confederates swept forward irresistibly, and the ground on which Heth and Willcox had bivouacked passed again into their hands. At this moment, Longstreet, after brief consultation with General Lee, suggested a flank movement not dissimilar to that by which 12 months before the bloody day of Chancellorsville was decided by Jackson. It was commenced, the promise of the first moment was richly encouraging. Generals Longstreet and Jenkins rode in great glee with their Staff along the plank road, when one of those unforeseen accidents which are inseparable from war, and doubly hazardous with undisciplined troops, checked in an instant all laughter and merriment. A volley at short range, issuing from Mahone's brigade of Confederates as they poured obliquely through the tangled undergrowth of the Wilderness, struck Longstreet's little party like a white squall; General Jenkins sprung high from his saddle and fell dead with a bullet through his brain; Longstreet himself lay stretched in the road pulseless and inanimate, and, as all thought, with but few minutes of life left in him. Instantly the flank movement was arrested. About an hour later, Longstreet, awaking from his swoon, exclaimed to Dr. Cullen, "In another half hour, but for my wound, there would not have been a Yankee regiment standing and unbroken on the south of the Rapidan."

It is not desirable that I should trace *seriatim* the military movements which have brought Generals Lee and Grant, locked in a kind of death-grapple, down from the bank of the Rapidan on May 3 to the bank of the James on June 3. Most of your readers are familiar with the circular iron swing gate through which it is the custom of visitors to make their exit from the Zoological-gardens, and which stands opposite to the main entrance to the gardens. They will remember that at that gate there are four rotatory wings, revolving on the same axis, which, as they swing round, pass through the interstices of four other stationary wings, or fixed grades, which are attached immovably to the same axis as their revolving brethern. Conceive the movable revolving wings to be the army of General Grant, conceive the fixed gates to be the army of General Lee, and you have a rough diagram of the tactics adopted by both armies in these recent battles. It will be remembered that on May 3 Grant began to launch his mighty army across the Rapidan, and found himself confronted by General Lee on May 5 and 6 in the dense labyrinth of the Wilderness. Few students of military history will fail to be struck by the resemblance which this impervious region of Virginia bears to the gloomy and entangled glades which, upon December 3, 1800, witnessed the defeat by the French army of the Archduke John and his Austrians, and coupled for ever in a bracket of fame the names of Moreau and Hohenlinden. It is known to your readers that, thanks to the opportune arrival of General Longstreet and his corps on the morning of the 6th, the Federals were heavily countered in the Wilderness and driven back with terrific loss. But nothing daunted, Grant set to work with characteristic energy to execute his predetermined plan of advance. Making his withdrawal from the front behind very heavy lines of skirmishers, he retired his right wing and swung it behind his centre and left, upon the morning of 7th, towards Spotsylvania Court-house. He had already secured the only direct roads leading in that direction, and made sure that Lee would have to fall back in confusion or submit to be cut off from Richmond. But he did not count upon the rare sagacity of his opponent, which in these recent ... Chancellorsville, has amounted to the intuition of *military genius.* Quickly penetrating his adversary's design, Lee began to race with him for Spotsylvania Court-house, a point where several roads converge like the radii of a man's outstretched fingers, and possessing under the circumstances eminent military importance. The roads through the forest had, as I have said, been secured by Grant, Lee quickly set to work, and with his excellent corps of sappers and miners (a body of men whose need he had last year severely felt at Chancellorsville, and which he has since called into existence and organized) cut a way through the trees and brushwood for his fieldpieces and caissons. The revolving shuttle of General Grant's right wing swung rapidly round upon its axis, but with no other result than to find itself barred at Spotsylvania Court-house by the immovable grate presented by the right wing of General's Lee's army. Slowly the two armies drew near to each other once more, but General Lee, well knowing his opponent's character, awaited with calmness, and behind the slight earthworks which are dignified in this country with the name of intrenchments, the onslaught of the Federals. After four days of heavy ... clusive, the ... to the 11th of May inclusive, delivered on the 12th. ... attack was ... annals of modern history so frightful a ... in the ... has ever been inflicted by an army acting on the defensive upon its assailants. It has again and again been remarked in this war that there is but one way to get sustained energy of attack out of the Federals, and that is, to throw them in swiftly-succeeding lines, and treading close upon each other's heels, upon their enemy's guns. I know not in how many lines the hapless Federals—too often, I fear, blinded with whisky—were upon this bloody day thrown into the deadly hailstorm which smote them like a destroying angel, but the evidence that the slaughter of Ball's Bluff, Shiloh, Chancellorsville, Murfreesboro', or Gettysburg was but as child's play compared with the carnage of Spotsylvania Court-house is ample and irresistible. Savage and callous as Suwarrow, Grant drove his victims, line after line, upon the death-dealing volleys of their foe. At intervals the smoke lifted, and disclosed a dead, dying writhing mass of humanity, such as has not been witnessed before during this century, if I except the scene which on the morning of the 8th September, 1812—the day after the hitherto bloodiest battle of civilization—was to be seen in front of the great redoubt of Borodino. It is not for me to estimate the damage which, between the commencement of his campaign and the close of the battle of the 12th, Grant's army sustained, for I have lived long enough in the neighbourhood of General Lee to share his unwillingness to guess at the loss inflicted upon his foe. That this loss is unprecedented is abundantly manifest from the mingled cry of pride and agony which has gone up from the Northern journals, and I am in a position to apprise them of the cost to the Confederates at which that loss was inflicted. The estimate of General Lee, based upon the fullest returns from the medical directors of each corps, places his killed, wounded, and missing in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-House at 12,000 men, all told. If it be true, as is here generally supposed, that, these two terrible battles have carried the Confederates over the slope of the dividing line which separates them from plenary independence, it may be said that,—

"Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem."

The interest of the campaign, so far as it has hitherto been conducted, culminated at Spotsylvania Court-house. Again, but not with such promptitude as after the battle of the Wilderness, Grant essayed his old flanking policy, and Lee was heard to exclaim, "Let him circle round where he likes he will in the end always find me before him." Once more the armies faced each other to the south of the Pamunkey River, and Grant, who had sacrified thousands upon thousands of his men in reaching a position which M'Clellan gained in 1862 with the loss of a few hundreds, established incontrovertibly the sagacity of the latter General's strategy by selecting the White-house on the Pamunkey River, as the base of his further operations against Richmond. It was not until the 3rd of June that the armies came for the third time into important collision, in the neighborhood of the old battlefields of 1862, near Cold Harbour, at a distance of not more than nine miles from Richmond. But it was abundantly evident that the fury of the storm had spent itself at Spotsylvania. The attack, it is true, was supported with the vigor which such battles as Fredericsburg and Chancellorsville had proved the Federals to possess, but there was about it little of the fierce *élan* which Grant had at first breathed into his troops, and which they manifested in the battles at the commencement of May. It was repulsed with a facility which has led Northern journals to sneer at the loss acknowledged on that day by the Confederates, and which, as compared with the damage inflicted upon and acknowledged by General Grant, seems hardly cre-

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time. It is forgotten that almost for the first time in three years of war the Confederates fought at Spotsylvania Court-house and Cold Harbour behind fieldworks. Nor can it be doubted that the callous ferocity of the Federal General's disposition, his reckless and lavish expenditure of life, his disregard of the unburied dead and the agonized wounded, have begun latterly to tell upon the ardour of his men, and to estrange confidence and affection from breasts in which three weeks ago they abounded to overflowing.

It is not necessary to say more about the effort of General Butler upon the south side of the James River than that it would probably have been much more formidable if conducted by a soldier. If after the first landing of 40,000 Federals at the mouth of the Appomattox River, ordinary vigour had been manifested, it is difficult to see how Petersburg, distant some ten miles from the James River, could have been saved. As it was, ample time was given to General Beauregard to gather up a force from Charleston and Wilmington, and he had little difficulty in scattering Butler's forces to the winds in a well-planned night attack, which lacked little of compassing the utter annihilation of Butler. The attack which Grant has led has been the most persistent, energetic, and intrepid onslaught which Lee has ever been called on to stem; the attack of Butler upon Petersburg has exhibited neither ability nor courage in the General who planned it, neither spirit nor persistence in the troops which conducted it.

I must confess myself at a loss when speaking of Confederate prospects in Northern Georgia. There is little to reassure those who contemplate the numerous retreats of General Johnston, without his striking a blow for the fine wheat district which he has surrendered, within three weeks of the harvest, to the enemy, to say nothing of the iron rolling-mills and Government works abandoned at Rome and on the Etowah River. It is possible that the ability and energy of General Sherman (who is here considered a more formidable antagonist than Grant) and the strength of his army may necessitate great prudence on the part of General Johnston, but I have heard more than one complaint that the Confederate army of the West is larger and better appointed than any army intrusted since the commencement of the war to either of General Johnston's predecessors. Judging from present appearances Atlanta, if preserved, will owe its salvation more to the distance which divides it from General Sherman's base at Chattanooga than to the strenuous blows of its Confederate defenders. It is not necessary for me to say more about the trans-Mississippi department than that the Federal grasp upon Louisiana and Texas is now resolved into little more than the tenure of New Orleans. For the last ten days no aggressive movements have been undertaken against either Richmond or Petersburg, and the rumour prevails that, although a force of not less than 220,000 men has been engaged in the operations conducted by Generals Grant and Butler, there is an urgent cry already for more men—to be poured, as seems probable, into that great abyss of slaughter which has already engulfed so many of their predecessors.

Languid as is the interest of Europe in the details of the American war, it will be strange if, when the details of the Spring campaign of 1864 in Virginia become thoroughly known, the name of General Robert E. Lee is not inscribed upon the brightest rolls of military fame. It is seldom that full justice is rendered to military genius coincidently with the achievement of the victories which reveal it. It took years for England to understand and appreciate the sagacity and foresight which checked Massena before the lines of Torres Vedras, and converted a momentary mistake of Marmont into the rout of Salamanca. There are French books in existence which saw the light just after Marengo and which, in spite of the Italian campaign of 1796, deny to Napoleon the possession of anything approaching to military genius. But if, as now seems probable, the whole campaign of General Grant ends in conspicuous failure, the penetrating forethought which has unravelled Grant's every design, and which has anticipated his every move, the vigour and prudence which have so handled a vastly inferior army as to inflict at the cost of less than 15,000 men a loss upon the Federals of five or six times that number, and the moral qualities which have converted in every Southern breast esteem into love and love into enthusiastic devotion, will conspire to make Robert E. Lee's memory a possession which, in this land of hero worship, his country will cherish, as she cherishes and reposes in her new-born and hardly-acquired freedom.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

(FROM REUTER'S EXPRESS.)

An English gentleman who left Richmond on the 1st inst., having a few days previously visited Petersburg, [illegible] passing rapidly into the Federal territory, accomplished the journey between Richmond and Queenstown in the remarkably short time of 16 days, gives the following particulars of the military situation in and around the Confederate capital:—

"The troops detached by way of the Shenandoah Valley towards Maryland consisted of the whole of Ewell's corps (late Stonewall Jackson's) under the personal command of that General, and numbered 25,000 men.

"It was believed that another smaller detachment with heavy artillery would be, or had already been, directed towards Acquia-creek, with a view of erecting powerful batteries on the Potomac, blockading that river, and thus intercepting the water communication with Washington at the same time that Ewell's corps would destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus cut the main line of communication with the capital.

"Ewell's force was considered amply strong enough to cope with any troops which the North in its present denuded condition could oppose to it, and it was believed that as soon as the offensive movement of the Confederates became developed in its true proportions, the Federal Government would recall Grant's whole army. No corps of observation which Grant [illegible] on embarking [illegible] Richmond.

"[illegible] prisoners had been brought in from [illegible] Corps, so that his entire loss could not be less than between 4,000 and 5,000. He had lost all his artillery, trains, and stores; in fact, only just escaped total destruction. About 20 miles of the track of the Danville Railroad was destroyed by him, but as there are no important bridges on that portion of the track, the 'Corps of Constructions,' a corps of railway engineers and labourers specially formed for such purposes, would be able to repair the damage in less than two weeks.

"The balance of prisoners in favour of the Confederates during the Virginia campaign alone was estimated at no less than 10,000. A great portion of the prisoners are stragglers who voluntarily came into the Confederate lines and surrendered themselves. They report that in Grant's army so frequent had become the practice of self-mutilation, generally by shooting or cutting off a finger, that an order has been issued severely punishing the men so soon as their self-made wounds are healed, and then sending them as labourers under guard into the trenches. Besides malarious fevers, very malignant bowel complaints, caused by the bad water and the pulverized sand with which the atmosphere is surcharged, had appeared, and threatened to become epidemic in the Federal army.

"Grant was leisurely shelling Petersburg at a distance of about two miles, but doing little damage. Communications between that city and Richmond were perfect and not in the least disturbed. No scarcity was apprehended of provisions. The army was healthy and in excellent spirits. At no time had the Confederates been more sanguine. It was generally considered that General Lee was indisputably master of the situation, and that the war could not be prolonged much beyond the present campaign.

"Previous to its adjournment on the 14th ult., the Confederate Congress had in view of the contemplated offensive movements, issued a manifesto, chiefly, though not in express terms, addressed to the people of the North. In this the earnest desire of the Confederate States for peace is set forth in eloquent language, the war is declared to be one only of self-preservation, and all intentions of conquest or of impeding the happiness and development of the Northern States is most distinctly disclaimed.

"There was no distress, but also, no excitement in Richmond. A solemn earnestness and calm confidence pervaded all classes. The theatres had been closed. The churches were constantly open for prayer, and thronged day and night with soldiers and civilians. The houses of the wealthier citizens were so many open private hospitals, and the ladies were unremitting in their care of the sick and wounded. Mr. Davis's health was good. Foreign exchange had fallen to 1,500, but was little in demand. The prices of most commodities had declined, owing to the gradual absorption of the redundant currency by taxes and the funding system."

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 25TH.

Watt, Cornet W., 17th Lancers, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26TH.

Fraser, Captain H., Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Hyderabad.

Watt, Cornet W., 17th Lancers, to join, to Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDER.—AUGUST 26TH.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Major E. Campbell, 3rd Regiment N. I., from 27th to 29th August inclusive.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 25th Aug.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test—Lieutenant H. C. Seton, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, the following arrangements will take place:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon Murphy at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 4th Foot, to proceed to Kurrachee to relieve Assistant Surgeon [illegible] Hardinge in the medical charge of the Depot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Greene now [illegible] Kirkee to proceed to Aden to relieve Assistant Surgeon O'Brien.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
26	Tenser	Nacoda	Juddah July 24.
	City of Shanghai	Smith	Clyde May 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
26	Cama Family	Miller	Calcutta.
	Anne Henderson	Eiffe	Moulmein.
	Keerata Roodreen	Nacoda	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Morayshire*, J. G. Piton, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *King Arthur*, E. H. Marshall, bound to Calcutta.

Barque *Marquand Family*, J. Smith, bound to Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer *Taptee*, T. Ellis, bound to Surat.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Coringa*, for Liverpool.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Bushire*, for Coast and Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool — Cotton ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. t.; Seeds ... £1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. p. t.

London — Cotton ... None offering; Cases ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. p.

To Clyde, To Hull ... Nothing doing.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Magnolia—7 cases champaign, Remington & Co.

Tasmania—43 bales rags, 150 cwt.; 5 bales coiryarn 5 cwt., Roysee Hurpall.

Liverpool.

Advance—41 bales cotton, 130 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee; 41 bales cotton, [illegible] cwt., Essar Rowe.

Ann [illegible]—Lime buffalo horns, 150 cwt. Mosnud Natha; 67 bales cotton, 230 cwt., Sowchund Goolabchund; 85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Pranjeevundass Hurgovundass.

Arran—[illegible] bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer.

Assaye—185 bales cotton, 64½ cwt., Sewjee Nensy & Co.; 100 bales wool, 30 cwt., Goculdass Madowjee & Co.; 300 bags linseed, 15 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

City of Boston—[illegible] bales cotton, 1,060 cwt., Virjee Nuzy & Co.

[illegible]—[illegible] bales cotton, 268½ cwt., Vusunjee Lilladhur.

[illegible]—[illegible] bales cotton, 700 cwt., Pursotum Rowjee.

Coromandel—[illegible] bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Pursotum Rowjee; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Ladajee Framjee & Co.

Gertrude—[illegible] bales cotton, 310 cwt., Maneckchand Mulon; 55 bales cotton, 191 cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.; 7 bales cotton 24½ cwt., Dyall Jairaz.

Mauritius—22 bales cotton 112 cwt., Sewjee Purtoo.

South Carolina—54 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Soonderjee Nanjee.

[illegible]—[illegible] bales jute, 625 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Havre.

Adelaide—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Indus—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., David Sassoon & Co.

Penang.

Steamer *Salsette*—1 case silver dollars, Mosumbhoy Woomerbhoy.

Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright*—17 bundles Moore teeth, 8½ cwt.; 1 box silver dollars, Sowchund Golabchund.

Steamer *Salsette*—11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fuzul Mohumed Esso & Co.; 71 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 17 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 26 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee & Co.; 37 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, B. Edujee; 51 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edaljee; 3½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 77 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 1 box piece goods, Jan Mooni Abdool Khaleck.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Salsette*—15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugonath.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1353 Alfred Thomas.
[illegible] Brierly Hill, Crisp.
[illegible] Coleroon, Duncan.
897 Caradoc—Prince of Wales Shipping Co., Limited — June 14.
Chowringhee, Dixon.
1089 Daphne, Mills.
650 Dilpussund, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. — July 18
1504 Donald Mackay, Dual—Lawrence & Co.
[illegible] Dunbar Castle, Hodder.
[illegible] Empress, Piers.
[illegible] Fair Leader, Pearse.
810 Gosforth. — July 23
1459 Haddington, Brown—P. and O. Company. — June 16
[illegible] Harkaway, Johnson.
Jomeway [illegible], Cotter—W. Nicol & Co. — April 6
1313 Knight Errant, Quinn, Ewart, Latham & Co. — June 4
1078 Lord Brougham, Randell.
685 Marion, Norris.
[illegible] Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. — April 20
1197 Michael Scott, Pudley—Bombay Shipping Co. — July 11
541 Naval Brigade, Moon. — June 29
667 Planet, Jenkins. — July 22
824 Queen of the North, Tidmarth. — July 4
1053 Star of India, Holloway—W. Nicol & Co. — July 19
[illegible] Sumatra, Deer. — June 10
[illegible] Tyburnia, Smith—Compland & Co. — June 3
Union, Frere.
[illegible] Walmer Castle, Box.
[illegible] Warrior Queen, Catnach.
[illegible] Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. — July 22

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Admiral Lyons, Thompson. — June 25
Astarte, Cunningham.
[illegible] Beemah Castle, Gibbs—Rennie, Sowell & Co. — June 13
[illegible] Bates Family, Heyer—E. Bates & Co. — July 22
[illegible] Bonanza, McGrath—W. Nicol & Co. — May 19
[illegible] Cumber, Brooks.
[illegible] City of Agra, Leigh—Compland & Co.
[illegible] Clyde, Woodhouse—E. Bates & Co. — May 27
[illegible] Charger, Smith.
[illegible] Charles Horsefall, Thompson.
[illegible] Celeste, Hayes, O. S. O. A. — May 6
[illegible] Camoens, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. — June 4
[illegible] Cowasjee Jehanghir, Knight—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
[illegible] Dunbar, Thompson.
[illegible] Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
[illegible] Ellen [illegible], Latham & Co.
[illegible] Flying Venture, Litten—E. Bates & Co. — July 16
[illegible] Glendinar, Anderson—Remington & Co.
[illegible] Glenlyon, Fry. — July 1
[illegible] Hartlett, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. — June 1
[illegible] Hermann, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Compland & Co. — June 4
[illegible] Juanna, Carnstain—Compland & Co. — July 16
[illegible] Khimjee Oodowjee, [illegible]—Bates & Co.
[illegible] Lady Havelock, O'Neil. — July 1
Lady Havelock—Soutar, Peele & Co. — July 1
[illegible] Lord Palmerston, Holloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. — May 11
[illegible] Magdalen, Miller—Macnabb [illegible] & Co.
[illegible] Mayberry, Marley—Nasmyth & Co. — June 2[illegible]
[illegible] Merchant Prince, Treen. — (put back)
[illegible] Merwanjee Framjee—Comber and Sons.
[illegible], Jervis.
[illegible] Oriental, Sanderson.
[illegible] Palmyra, Richard. — May 30
1421 Persuasion, Stewart.
1431 Pera, Nickels. — June 24
Protote, Murphy.
787 [illegible]—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
[illegible] Rosette, Turnbull. — July 12
913 Rowantree, Lewis—Soutar, Peele & Co. — June 11
[illegible] Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
[illegible] Sarah Sands, [illegible] Waite—Bates & Co.
[illegible] Trenton, Walker.
1154 Tritonia, Alexander. — June 21
1148 The Cowes, Baker. — July 22
1295 Western Belle, Mason—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. — May 26
699 William Rowan, Brough—Stuart, Prieger & Co. — May 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1019 Albama, Cowes.
[illegible] Arcadia, Bary. — Feb. 8
1217 Alliance Dixes, Chivers. — Feb. 8
568 Bombay, Black. — Mar. 9
1016 Terrell, Morgan.

FROM CARDIFF.

803 Glenmillan, Richards.

FROM THE CLYDE.

812 City of Delhi, Mace.
814 City of Dublin, Taylor—Finlay, Clark & Co.
[illegible] City of Shanghai, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. — May 24
1197 [illegible]—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
Outram [illegible]—Shipping Co. — June 2

FROM CHINA.

[illegible] Craigs, Christmas—A. H. Huschke & Co.
291 Douglas, DeRuthe.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
[illegible]
Gurnardo—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

[illegible] China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
[illegible] Caroline, Turner.
[illegible] Empress of India, Harrison.
[illegible] Hunter, Tavia.
[illegible] Lady Valiant, Tobin.
[illegible] Leopold Ratenier, Meslae.
[illegible] Minerva, Bonne.
[illegible] Mahomed Sohib, Freeman.
[illegible] Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
[illegible] St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
[illegible] Waterlily, Bryman.
[illegible] W. Stevenson, Eardley.
[illegible] William Kidston—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1019 Americana, Potts—Dady and Sorabjee.
[illegible] Aristides.
[illegible] Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.
[illegible] Bengal Rose.
[illegible] Berenice. — July 16
Bhowjunagur, H. M. Sodick.
1408 [illegible], B. H. Cama & Co. — July 20
1027 Chatsworth, Jucker.
1659 Chariot of Fame—Lawrence & Co.
1054 Day Dream.
[illegible] Dalhousie Castle, [illegible]—O. S. O. C.
1199 Dalwy Sing, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Ellenrington.
1079 Esmeralda, [illegible]
1146 Elizabeth Kate.
1650 Ellen Stuart—J. W. Wright & Co.
[illegible] Eureka.
[illegible] Fiery Cross, Blarney—H. M. Sodick.
1842 Henry Fernie—Lawrence & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
[illegible] Houghton [illegible]
Indian.
[illegible] J. W. Brockman. — June 8
[illegible] Longwood, Peterson—Volkart Brothers.
Merle Blanc.
North West.
[illegible] Ophir. — June 2[illegible]
[illegible] Portland.
[illegible] Prince of Wales—Lawrence & Co. — August [illegible]
[illegible]
1018 Tempest, Carelais.
[illegible] Teazer.
Turkey

FROM MOULMEIN.

Colonel Burney.
[illegible] Hamilton, Brayton.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner.
1319 Cavour. — May 6
821 Castle Avon, Spence.
[illegible] Lennington, Bell.

FROM AKYAB.

[illegible] Empress of India. — May 6

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August [illegible]. S. *Moores Fort*, Gregg, from Liverpool 27th April; *Royal Oak*, Deiry, from Liverpool 26th April; *Clan Alpine*, [illegible] from Point de Galle 13th, touched at Pondicherry 11th [illegible] and Madras 15th August; *Moulmein*, Templeton, from Akyab and Chittagong 16th August; *Burmah*, Gray, from Maulmein 1[illegible]th, touched at Rangoon 10th, and Akyab 16th August; *Botanist*, Edgar, from London 2nd May; [illegible], Lafrensis, from Muscat 24th July; [illegible] *Pride of* [illegible], Grant, from Liverpool 9th May, *Canada*, Thornton, from London 3rd May.

COMMERCIAL.

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(*From the Indian Daily News, Aug. 15.*)

"THE mercantile mind is haunted by a vague and undefined dread of approaching evil, but there is really no cause for alarm. Is not the sky clear and without a cloud? Is not money abundant, and interest moderate? Has not the Bank of Bengal doubled its capital and put itself into a position for granting increased accommodation? Have not the older Banks followed in its wake, and have not additional Banks come into the field? Are not our Cotton and Indigo crops failures? Why, then, any fear? Why this causeless alarm?" So writes a contemporary. The Chamber of Commerce, also, in its last *Price Current*, points with satisfaction to the large reserve held by the Bank, and congratulates the commercial Public on the large accession of bullion and specie received last month. Even while they wrote were events in progress which form the best commentary on their words. The Bank's doors were besieged by clamorous demands for loans: as much as 18 lacs went out the last day from the cash balance and the directors were obliged to insert the thin end of the wedge, to give the first turn to the screw.

Bombay has taken even more decided a stand and has raised its rate 2 per cent on all Bills with a currency of more than 3 months. The rate of exchange here on London has, by the action of these very Banks, down up with astonishing rapidity. These facts are plain and easy to be understood, but we shall take the trouble of analysing our position a little farther. First, then, as to the present cash available in the Bank. We find, last week, according to the returns published, that,

Deposits had decreased ... Rs.	84,623
Loans had increased ... „	4,74,700
Cash Credits ditto ... „	4,68,649
Discounts ditto ... „	7,75,060
Total increase of accommodation ... Rs.	18,03,032
While at the same time the cash has gone down only ... Rs.	6,34,867

The small reduction of its cash balance, as compared with the loans granted, is explained as under—

Decrease in Bankers' Balances ... Rs.	3,83,183
Subn. for new Stock ... „	4,89,000
Increase in Treasury Balances ... „	2,79,852
Decrease in its own Balance ... „	6,34,867
Rs.	17,86,902

That is, in other words the Bank has withdrawn over 3½ lacs of its funds from other Banks, where they were lying idle; it has used the whole of the money received during the week, as new capital, to the extent of nearly 5 lacs; it has had 2½ lacs of Government money placed at its disposal; and it has dipped into its own reserve for nearly 6½ lacs. The wonder is, not that the margin was raised, but that there was no rise in the interest.

Second, the Bank's ability to give double the amount of accommodation. The increased capital has been subscribed, the list is closed, and we see by comparing its present with its former reserve, that the Bank is able to lend, in round numbers, half a million sterling more this year than it could the last; which means that a good half of the capital has already gone—before the up-country demand has begun. But the new Banks have capital which they are keeping back for the high rates of exchange in the cold weather. We wish we knew where this capital is kept; it does not appear in the public till; nor does their late eager anxiety to sell look like the calm confidence of millionaires. Let us not be misunderstood. We are quite conscious of their vast benefit to our trade, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that they have scarcely realised the great and important changes sweeping with rapid strides over the commerce of the East. They scarcely appreciate the large increase to our Export over our Import trade, or recognise the extent of the balance which must be imported in silver—not only the balance of our own trade, but inasmuch as Calcutta is the great central point, and is daily becoming more and more, the "clearing house" for the whole trade of the East, China, and Australia, so will all the more money be needed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/8d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	13 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	170	......	177 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	57 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	236 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	8 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	6 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	8 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	5 do.	79 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	including sh. 120 per cent. pm
China Bank	25	......	17
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	[illegible] dis.
Commercial Bank	500	[illegible] do.	57 [illegible] dis.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. nml.
East Indian Bank	25	......	9 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	45 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	1½ per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	91 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	700 do.	Rs. 4,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	750 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. [illegible] per share
1 A Share	6,000	450	
1 B Share	5,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
5 Free Press Co's Shares	1,000	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	[illegible]	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,800 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	4[illegible]		Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	[illegible]	Rs. 10 per cent. discount.
Do. New £20 shares	150-11-0	2½ do.	Rs. [illegible] discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co	5,000	[illegible] per share.	Rs. 1,400 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manackjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	[illegible]		Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	1,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 750 nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	1[illegible]	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000	......	Rs. 13,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 40,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Company	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bombay Contract and Building Company	[illegible]		Par.
Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]		Par.
Bombay Shipping Co	1,000		Rs. 1,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000		[illegible]
Oriental Ship Owning Association	[illegible]		[illegible] pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500		
Indian Shipping Company Limited	1,500		Par.
Western India Ship Co	1,000		Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,250	26 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,000	......	Rs. 700 prem.
Treacher & Co (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
Goa Coffee Co			
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.			9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36 / Loan 1842-43 / Loan 1854-55	92½ to 95
New Five per Cent. Loan	102 to 102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	221
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	232
Bar Silver	106-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 24th August 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach [illegible]	Rs. 625 to 635
New Dhollera, (ready)	625 to 630
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	630
New Oomrawuttee	
New Dharwar Sawgined	605 to 610
New Bussein and Nagpur	700 to 707
New [illegible]	560 to 570
New Comptah	530 to 545
New [illegible]	[illegible]
New [illegible]	[illegible]
New [illegible]	640 to [illegible]
New Mangalore	540
New Hinghunghaut	655 to 660

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,526.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat ... 6-14 to 7.

Gingelly mixed, (Black and White ... 29 to 32. / 36 to 38.

Niger ... 27 to 28. Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 6th Aug. 1864.	From 8th to 13th Aug. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	22,141	619	22,762
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*1,411
„ 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 16th Aug. 1864.	From 17th to 23rd Aug. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	...	...	12	*45,455
„ 1863-64...	19,531½	285	2½	19,816½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	...	...	½	*1,410½
„ 1863-64...	2,230½	...	½	2,230½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 16th Aug. 1864.	From 17th to 23rd Aug. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	45,264½	...	45,264½	208½
„ 1863-64...	18,230½	...	18,230½	1,586
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	4,294½	...	4,294½	116
„ 1863-64...	2,059	...	2,059	171½

* During the whole season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences [illegible] October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors ex[illegible])

Act. Dept. Commissioner of Customs. Bombay Custom House, 24th [illegible]

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'était belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
On demand ... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and [illegible].

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand and if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... 5
„ „ 3 „ ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:— [illegible]

[illegible] W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. JAMES M[illegible]
[illegible] CURSETJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
[illegible]

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:— [illegible]

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances [illegible] or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, 1 per cent.

Government [illegible] Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

[illegible] should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager, Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 300, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office*,—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do do ... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ Sight ... 1s. 11½d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs 2-57 cts.
„ 3 do do ... 2-51 „
„ Sight ... 2-46 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 20th June 1864. T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWERS TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL F. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand ... 2s. 0½d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits of 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... 4 „
„ „ 12 „ ... 5 „

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a lower period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Bank's Customers a sub-office has been established in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. [illegible], for the transaction of local banking business.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
2nd July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP [illegible] FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANS J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., Chairman.
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three „ ... 2s. 0d. do.
Two „ ... 1s. 11½d. do.
One „ ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,35,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
On Demand ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Circular Notes ... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stocks, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to Fi[illegible]

Hours of Business from 10 to [illegible]

[illegible] —Incorporated [illegible] the Legislative [illegible] Lakhs of [illegible] each, with power to [illegible]

[illegible] Hormusjee Cama [illegible] Madhavadas, Esq. [illegible] Bevis [illegible]

[illegible] Rupee. Bills on London [illegible] On demand [illegible] £50, and [illegible] Drafts at 6 months' [illegible] amounts under £50 [illegible] Calcutta. The Bank purchases [illegible] Ahmedabad, Surat and [illegible] All Treasury Drafts [illegible] be endorsed "Pay to [illegible]" [illegible] not exceed[illegible] Interest is allowed at 2 [illegible] on the [illegible] balance [illegible] exceeding two lacs. [illegible] Subject to 1 [illegible] Do. 3 [illegible] Do. 6 [illegible] Do. 12 [illegible] Any information as to [illegible] at the Bank, or by letter [illegible] Manager. Bombay, 26th July 18[illegible]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, [illegible] LONDON. INCORP[ORATED] [illegible] PAID [illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS. [illegible] CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS ALEXANDER [illegible]
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. [illegible] LAN, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. [illegible] M.P.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. [illegible] AN, Esq.
JOHN GLADSTONE, E[sq.] [illegible] ALEX[illegible]

London Bankers [illegible]

[illegible] Batavia, Hongkong [illegible] Bombay, Kurrachee, Ca[lcutta] [illegible] [Exch]ange on The [illegible]

The Bank's Agency in [illegible] City Bank, London, at the [illegible]
6 months' sight (not e[illegible])
4 do. [illegible]
3 do. [illegible]
2 do. [illegible]
1 do. [illegible]
On Demand (Head Office) [illegible]

[illegible] per cent. per [illegible] Interest is allowed on [illegible] follows:— annum, on the daily balance [illegible] Repayable in one sum [illegible] Do. Do. No Interest allowed on [illegible] under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. [illegible] arrangement.

The Bank's Agency receives [illegible] London without [illegible] for remittance to Europe [illegible] the Presidency [illegible] charge. All Drafts, or Hoondies, [illegible] be made payable to the "Chartered [illegible] and China," or order." When a remittance is [illegible] Christian name must be given.

On the sale or purchase [illegible] Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent. [illegible] for safe custody [illegible] The Bank receives Government [illegible] being credited [illegible] free of charge the In[terest] [illegible] per cent. [illegible] On delivering up [illegible] Bombay 6th August 1[illegible] [illegible] Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK. [illegible]

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીન[illegible] [illegible]ઇના બેંક

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिन[illegible] चाइना [illegible]

Incorporated in accordance [illegible] VII. of 1860 of the Legis[lative] [illegible] 25,000 SHARES [illegible] SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Fi[illegible] OF [illegible] Millions Sterling. *With power to increase to Ten* [illegible] PAID UP C[APITAL] [illegible] HEAD [illegible]

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., [illegible] temporarily absent in [illegible] Consulting Director.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, E[sq.] (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Mesdands and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, E[sq.]
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., ex-officio. [illegible]

London Bank[ers] [illegible] London, Calcutta, [illegible] Bank will in due course be established.

Arrangements are being [illegible] Hongkong, and Shanghai, [illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest [illegible] on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and [illegible] 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum, [illegible] allowed subject to special arrangement. Fixed [illegible] 2 months [illegible] 3 [illegible] 6 [illegible] 12 [illegible]

The Bank receives Government [illegible] for safe custody on account of Constituents [illegible] interest and dividends thereon at a [illegible] Securities, &c., deposited for [illegible] be made. On the purchase or sale of [illegible] or other Companies, ½ per cent. [illegible] Any further information [illegible] obtained on application at the [illegible] Hours of business 10 [illegible] H. A. [illegible] Bombay Office, Church[gate] [illegible]

[BOMBAY JOINT] STOCK CORP[ORATION] (LIMITED.) [illegible] FLINDERS, M[illegible]

બોમબે જોઇનટ સટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટ[illegible])

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
„ 6 „ „ 6 „
„ 3 „ „ 5 „
„ 2 „ „ 4 „

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ½ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ½ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. 12 „ „ 6 „ „

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 not exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ½ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., Chairman.
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
Demand ... 2s. [illegible] „

Drafts for amounts under £50, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „
12 „ „ „ 8 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hour[s] [illegible] 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Sat[urdays] [illegible] 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

[illegible] the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0½d. „
Do. „ Demand } 2s. 0d. „
Do. Scotland „
Do. Ireland „

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ ... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ ... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 „ „ 4 do. do.
Do. 6 „ „ 5 do. do.
Do. 12 „ „ 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, *Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at ESPERANCE & TANNA.
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BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Servant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door. Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

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FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobie Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

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ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shappoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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THE following having just been published, can be had at the above establishment:—SELECTIONS FROM "CALCUTTA GAZETTES" OF THE YEARS 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By W. S. SETON KARR, C.S., President of the Record Commission. Price, with Map, Rs. per Copy.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Longcloths, Jacconets, T. Cloths, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(*Just Landed.*)

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1000 „ „ Jacconets.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
500 „ „ T. Cloths.
A few Bales Twist.
A Case of Wire Gauze Meat Safes.
2 Cases Cotton Umbrellas.
2 „ Flannel.
An Invoice of English-made Mahogany Cheval Glasses, with and without Marble Slabs.
Also Dressing and Hanging Glasses.
100 Bags Nutmegs.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Syed Lusker Sinde[illegible] bin Hajee Syed Mehedee, the mortgager, by order of Edaljee Byramjee Cooperwalla, the mortgagee, the following very valuable Jewellery, viz.—
2 Ruby Ornaments,
2 Emerald do.
A Pair do. Earings.

On account of the concerned.

A very richly Chased and Engraved China-made Jewel Box of the size of a Palanquin Box.

On account and risk of Muncherjee Baronjee about 60 large and 25 small Cases Gin ex *Sebastian Cabot.*

To close an account the following Goods landed ex *Gertrude* and *Thunderbolt*—
2 Treasury Chests 24 inches.
1 Do. 30 do.
3 Cases Trousering Cloth.
2 „ Sponge.
2 „ Mail Axles.
3 „ Tumblers.
2 „ Angola Cloth.
1 „ Union Cloth.
Foot Rulers, Brass Padlocks, Cash boxes, Inkstands and Oil Lamps.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

CRAWFORD & Co. [illegible] On THURSDAY, the 1st September [illegible] Premises [illegible] Sawkaram, [illegible] and at [illegible] Purbhu Shunker, Dil N[illegible] all that piece of Fazendaree Ground, together with the Messuage, Stables, Cookroom, and Buildings standing thereon, situate in the Oart Cuttowry, at Girgaum, assessed under No. 208, admeasuring 468 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by a Passage, on the West partly by the ground of Ramjee Manecjee and partly by the ground of the Fazendar, Mr. Antonio George De Gama, on the North by the ground of the said Fazendar, and on the South by the Chowpatty Road. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Solicitors.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Neutral Lines at Poona, with a well Stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Purbuttee and the Western Hills, admeasuring about 9000 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees 1000 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 27th August 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

On account of Messrs. T. G. Briggs & Co., the Mortgagees:—
J B | 7/8. 2 Cases Muslins.
J B & Co. | 137. 1 „ Paletots, Leggings, and Caps.
1 „ Jewellery.
P x P 1 „ Taffetas.
J B | 11. 1 „ Silk Scarves.
12 Gold Watches.
25 Silver do.
30 Do. Chains.

By order of Mohunjee Harjee and on account of G. I. P. Railway Company:—
C 5 A | 54 bags of Oorud.

ALSO,

One Share in the Seventh Bombay Laudable Society on the Life of Col. John Pottinger.

AT 4 P. M.

A serviceable Dennet with a powerful Grey Arab Horse, goes in Brougham or Buggy, and superior English Phaeton Mounted Harness complete.

A light Palanquin-shaped Shigram with a Chesnut Arab Horse (goes in Saddle also) and Harness complete.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF 100 SHARES IN "THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA" (LIMITED).

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Ardaseer Merwanjee, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Pranjeevundass Doolubdass:—

100 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.
(*Sale Continued.*)

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay:—

On MONDAY next, the 29th, on TUESDAY next, the 30th, and on WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, and on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P. M., on each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1½ by ½, to 6 by ⅞ in., Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ¼ to 2¼ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Square Iron from ½ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ⅞ by ⅛ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ⅞ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ⅛ to ⅞ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ½ in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ½ to 3 in., by ½ to 1½ by ⅛ in., Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ½ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 3½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Cabin Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ⅜ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, 8 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with Glass Tubes, Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauges, Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th August 1863.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which [illegible] action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the readiest means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits, and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and insures future safety. The pallid, and all those who are losing flesh should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed, and demand immediate correction, or, in after years neither mind nor body will be well developed.

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